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The Daily Commercial.

Charleston.

We well remember the defiant language of the Charlestonians four years ago this month. They dated the Government, and did not doubt their ability to accomplish its overthrow. They could not command language sufficiently to express their contempt for the North, from whom they had separated forever. Their insolence was equalled only by their treason, and their constant boast was that South Carolina alone would establish Southern independence. It was a period when Charleston was the hub of the rebellion. She dictated as well as led; and she was proud and vain that she had such a position. In all her streets were hung banners proclaiming the treason she was so successfully practising. She impiously declared, "In the name of God we set up our banners." Not content with rebelling against the Federal Government, she exhausted ingenuity to intensify the feeling of defiance. A Northern man was not safe there, but was hunted like a dog. "Yankees" were hung wherever they were caught. The tyranny of the rebellious idea was complete—absolute.

With us, who were in the midst of and saw all this, the following quotation has a peculiar relish. The reading of it carries the mind back to the period to which we have allluded, and provokes a contrast of the present aspect of the city and feeling of the people, as here described with what they then were, which only those who trod the streets of Charleston in the early days of the rebellion can draw. The following picture of Charleston, as she now appears, is drawn by the correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10, 1865.

One is surprised and pained, on returning to Charleston after an absence of twelve months, to find many of the most furious advocates of secession in 1860, as well as many of the most confident and resolute supporters of our holy cause in 1863, now the most querulous and despondent. The reverses which have overtaken our arms, and the demoralizing influence of the blockade running have, in a few months, wrought a great change, so that the Charleston of to-day is no longer the Charleston of former days. The "cradle of the rebellion," the "hot work of secession," as the Yankees were wont to designate the town, and as the Charlestonians themselves were wont to call it, has changed no longer presents the bold front with which it entered upon the conflict. I do not mean to say that the people of this city are canvassing the propriety of abandoning the cause, or of running up the white flag instead of the Southern Cross. Far from it. I do mean to say, however, that the city abounds in croakers, who, like all croakers, with fault finders, with speculators, who, having amassed large fortunes, are anxious to save the remainder, even if the Confederacy should fall; and with persons who, the moment a reverse occurs, run up and down the streets, saying to every body they meet, "I told you so. President should not have done this; the President should have done that; we must have a change of rulers; we must have a dictator." Men who would not stop to count the cost four years ago, and who did more than all others to inaugurate the secession movement, now hint at an internal revolution!

What a falling off is there here! The country has a right to expect better things of every man and woman of Charleston—a city of such much renown, and one which has made so noble a stand against her enemies and her country's enemies. The country looked to her for an exhibition of calmness in the hour of trial, of fortitude and patience in the presence of danger, and of sublime repose which was the result of conscious strength and a good cause. That there should have been loss dependency and despondency in a large portion of whose territory has been overrun and devastated by the public enemy, was to be expected, and especially in view of the amazing feat that the Executive of South Carolina refused to allow the militia of that State to cross Savannah river at a time when the militia of Georgia were fighting like tigers to keep the raiders of Grahamville; but from Charleston, so differently situated, we had a right to expect a nobler example.

There has been but little change in the military situation for some days. Sherman has sent a corps around by water to Beaufort, and has marched a force across Savannah river to Hardeeville, having his outposts well thrown forward to Grahamville. The strength of this force is not known; but there is, as yet, no authentic information that his main army has left Savannah. A winter campaign is practicable in this latitude, and thus far Sherman has no cause to look for an immediate advance by the enemy. Time is necessary, after such a march as that of Sherman's is, to refit, rest, and bring up supplies of food, clothing, ammunition and transportation before any fresh enterprise can be undertaken with safety. Secession, it is not to be doubted, will further be made to carry the works by which Charleston is defended by direct assault. Such attack, it is believed, will rather be made by the west bank of Savannah river against Augusta, or upon Branchville, in other words, it is believed that the movement will be made against the line of communications between Columbia and Augusta, so as, at the same time, to cut off supplies from the north, and to take Charleston in the rear, as in the case of Vicksburg and Savannah, and as Grant sought to do, and still seeks to do, with Petersburg and Richmond.

—Some apprehension may have been created with reference to the redemption of mutilated postal currency, or notes so much torn and defaced as to render it next to impossible to decide whether they are genuine or counterfeit. An article has been extensively copied into the papers, stating that postmasters were bound to redeem mutilated currency, provided no doubt of its genuiness existed, and provided that not more than one-tenth of the mutilated note was missing. Such notes or currency, undoubtedly genuine, and not more than one-tenth of currency notes, or one twentieth of Treasury notes—are a legal tender; postmasters, like all other people, are bound to receive them; and only because such notes are United States money, undoubtedly genuine. Postmasters have no means of using defaced or mutilated notes which is not common to all, and all counterfeit currency or Treasury notes, taken by any Government official is the loss of such official. The Government makes no allowance for such loss. Hence the unfairness of expecting an officer of the Government to become the receiving agent of dirty, defaced or mutilated fractional currency, the genuineness of which cannot be detected by the most expert.

The Government has provided for the redemption of all mutilated governmental currency; the rule is that such notes are to be sent to the Treasury Department through a government depository—such as the Custom House, or a National Bank—and not less than five dollars. If the currency or note is genuine, the Treasury Department will send new notes for the amount returned. If more than one-tenth of currency, or one-twentieth of Treasury notes be missing, the Department will deduct from the face value of such note, the proportional value of what is missing.

It is, therefore, the duty of the holder of mutilated notes to bear his own risk and loss, and it is not the duty of any innocent party to bear the risks of others. All mutilated notes should be deposited with a government depository for redemption, and thus retired from circulation. Those who are careless enough to take such notes, have no cause of complaint if others, who are more careful, shall decline to receive such currency. The holder, with a few days' delay, can have the money redeemed by the Treasury, as above stated.

Late News Items.

The Pope's late fulmination, in the shape of an Encyclical Letter, is condemned all over Europe, not only by the Protestants but by the more liberal members of the Roman Catholic Church. The journals of Germany show that the impression produced by the Encyclical Letter in those countries has been the same as in France. All agree in regarding it as a manifesto buried against modern civilization.

The Richmond *Examiner* repudiates the interference that the South would, under any circumstances, unite with the North against Maximillian to vindicate the Monroe Doctrine. It says: "It is painful to be always stopping up such apertures, one after another, but, in fact it is best and wholesomest to know that there is no possible escape but one. The game is made. The issues are staked. The parties are opposite to each other, and all mankind stands by, anxious and quiet spectators, determined that the match shall be played out, and resolute not to interpose. This is the state of things which must be accepted. If there be any in the Confederacy who cannot bear to look it full in the face and abide the issue, it were better for us all that they were on the north side of the Potomac. They eat commissary stores that our soldiers should have." The *Examiner* says the rebels, in secret session, are engaged in perfecting measures for "a vigorous spring campaign."

The other day while the bill making it the duty of Cabinet Ministers to take seats on the floor of Congress, was under discussion, Mr. Pendleton advocated it because they were *civil officers*, when General Schenck provoked a hearty laugh by asking: "You don't mean to call the Secretary of War civil, do you?" This from the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, shows that even political courtesy and forbearance can at times be so grossly offended as to provoke a retort from independent men.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Jan. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the Commercial—During the latter part of 1864, an article appeared in the daily edition of your paper to the effect, that the Provost Marshal General, after mature consideration, had decided that those, having paid commutation in the June draft, 1864, were exempt for one year. Please give us some information in reference to the subject alluded to above, or your opinion, and oblige your readers of the 25th District.

The Provost Marshal General did decide that persons drafted in June, 1864, and who paid commutation, were exempt for one year, and they are, therefore, not liable to be drafted under the call of December 19th, 1864.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

Highly Interesting.

PAPER FROM CORN HUSKS.

Visit of Working Women to Mr. Lincoln

Blockade Runner Tennessee Foundered

Gen. Sherman's South Carolina Campaign Commenced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give notice to the owners of the buildings in New York city, known as the Merchants' Exchange and occupied as the Custom House, of the intention of the United States to purchase the same for the sum of one million of dollars, in accordance with the terms stipulated in the existing lease of the proprietors with the Government.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Henry W. Meade, of the firm of Meade & Bro., photographers, committed suicide here last night by taking laudinum.

The *Commercial's* Washington dispatch says it is believed Mr. Blair's answer to the letter from Mr. Seward to him which he carried to Richmond as quasi credentials, will show the utter hopelessness of peace negotiations.

Recent discoveries justify the belief that thousands of tons of husks of Indian corn, will hereafter be consumed yearly in connection with the manufacture of paper. Editors of the leading daily journals of the country have secured the control of the new discovery so far as the same is applicable to the manufacture of printing paper, and they respectfully invite proposals from every town, county and State in the United States, for supplying clean, sound and well drenched husks, as the same are stripped from ripe corn, the husks to be baled in every one hundred pounds, and to be delivered at railroad stations, addressed to D. Ames, agent of the Associated Press, New York City.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says a committee of ladies, representing 5,000 working women of Philadelphia, employees of the Government contractors, waited on the President to day to tell of their sufferings and wrongs. Simon Cameron, John Forney, and others accompanied them. The President, despite illness, sent for Acting Quartermaster General Thomas, and told the story he had heard, and then said with feeling, "I shall consider myself personally obliged if you can procure employment and supplies for the Government made up by women, so as to give them remunerative wages for their labor." The General declared that it could be done it should be.

Nearly all the papers have editorials on the news from Fort Fisher. Most of them consider it wrong, and a menacing step against the United States Government. The *World* thinks the movement will be an act too cool to add California to the new empire. The *Tribune* sees nothing very dangerous in Gwynn's movement, and thinks the occupation of Mexico will necessarily last few years. The *Herald* thinks that Gwynn's movement is not in the interest of Jeff. Davis, and says there appears to be a counter movement on foot in South Carolina against Maximillian, Napoleon, and Dr. Gwynn, in favor of the reunion of the North and South on the basis of the Monroe doctrine.

The blockade runner Talisman, from Wilmington for Bermuda, foundered at sea on the 30th of December. The crew was rescued by an American schooner and taken to Bermuda.

The *Herald's* London letter says the rebel agents are selling blockade runners to raise funds for the January interest on the rebel loan. The owner of the greatest number of blockade runners has ordered his vessels to be sold for seventy per cent. of their value.

The *World's* Washington special says it is reported that in consequence of the readiness manifested by the Confederate authorities to refund the money stolen by the St. Albans raiders, and their intention of taking efficient measures to prevent such raids in future, the Secretary of State will soon rescind the passport order.

Colonel North, State Agent of New York, tried for frauds on soldier votes, has been unconditionally released from arrest by order of the Secretary of War.

The *Herald's* Winchester correspondence gives an account of a cavalry reconnoissance up the Valley to Berryville and Berry's Ford, in the Shenandoah river. The weather was very high, and utterly impracticable for crossing troops. The smaller streams flowing into the Shenandoah were also high. The command returned to camp by way of Millwood and Winchester Pike, without finding any enemy. A regiment of Breckinridge's division, which escaped Sherman and Burbridge, are now at Lynchburg. Rosser's cavalry command is divided between Staunton and Woodstock. Wickham's brigade of Rosser's division, which made the recent raid on Beverly Court House, retreated up the Shenandoah Valley on Buffle's river, and crossed the mountain through Big Run Gap to Staunton, where prisoners were sent by rail to Richmond.

A Savannah letter of the 15th, says: The South Carolina campaign of General Sherman has already begun, though a month at least must elapse between the present time and the attainment of its objects. The Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. Howard, has already made a settlement to an important junction-hood, and other corps are in readiness to start, or are being forwarded, on another route of co-operation.

WASHINGTON, January 27.

Some guerrillas made a raid on Occoquan, below Alexandria, on Tuesday night, carrying off everything of value to the citizens that they could obtain.

Late Rebel News.

Reported Armistice of Ninety Days.

THE REBEL ATTACK ON CITY POINT

Mr. Blair's Visit to Richmond.

WASHINGTON, January 27.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 20th says: The city was full of rumors yesterday morning, to the effect that an armistice of ninety days had been agreed upon between the Confederate and United States, and some went so far as to state that white flags were flying from the hostile lines below Richmond. Those stories were the offspring of idle fancies. So far from there being an armistice between the belligerents, there was a fight on the skirmish line yesterday on the lines below here, than since last November. Our rams and small wooden boats started down the river at an early hour with the design, it is supposed, of damaging the Yankee pontoon bridges near Deep Bottom, their sniping, and, if fortune favored, their shore-houses at Bermuda Hundred and City Point.

Unofficial reports which reach us, and which we believe are in the main correct, are most unfavorable. It seems that all went smoothly with the expedition until the obstructions were reached which the enemy sunk in Trent's Reach last summer. In attempting to pass them, the Drury's very small boat, carrying two guns, got aground, and was opened upon by the enemy's batteries. A hundred pound shot penetrated her magazine and blew her up. Of the rest of the fleet, the Fredericksburg alone passed the obstructions, and she put back, being thought unwise for her to proceed alone. We have not been able to learn whether the expedition was then given up or whether the attempt to carry it out was subsequently renewed. Constant cannonading was heard in the direction of Dutch Gap, during the morning. It is said we suffered no casualties by the blowing up of the Drury, she, we presume, having been abandoned before she was struck.

Mr. F. P. Blair was still in the city last evening. He arrived here on Saturday evening, dined with the President on Sunday and has had several interviews with him since. What has transpired during these interviews is positively not known, the President not having positively given communication to his cabinet on the subject. We must await the return of Mr. Blair to the north and then scan the columns of the New York *Tribune* for the facts.

From Wilmington.

Capture of Blockade Runners.

Wounds of Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb.

The Rebels Preparing for Defense.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

The *Tribune's* Fort Fisher correspondent says: The navy has made a magnificent haul. On Wednesday night, the 18th, three blockade runners were captured off Cape Fear inlet by our fleet, and last night another one. Two of the steamers have just come in and anchored under the guns of the navy, opposite Battery Buchanan. They are iron steamers of the fastest and swiftest class of blockade runners, very long and sharp, with low houses forward and aft, scarcely higher than a rail. Like all the rest they are painted a light lead color or light blue. They have each two raking smoke pipes, painted white, and set fore and aft; low paddle boxes with wheels of small diameter, but making up in power by the application of patent feathering-floats. They are deeply loaded.

Gen. Whiting's wound is in the right leg, above and near the knee. Col. Lamb's wound is in the hip—the ball still remaining in both. They have to be moved on stretchers.

Examinations thus far made show that the rebels have constructed a breastwork nearly from ocean to the river above our line, and are evidently preparing, as best they can, to contest our advance.

The "Judge Field" who assaulted Mr. Kelly, member of Congress from Philadelphia, at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, is said to be well known at the West, where he made himself known as a man of violence and outrage. It was hoped when he left Illinois that he had quitted the country, but he turns up, it appears, in the "Louisiana delegation."

PEACE!!

MR. BLAIR'S MISSION.

Jeff. Davis Says He Will Lay Down Arms and Return to the Union on Mr. Lincoln's Own Terms!

LEE EQUALLY WILLING.

OLIVE BRANCH BLOSSOMS.

The Rebels Ready to Throw Up.

REBEL COMMISSIONERS COMING.

Feeling of Joy and Relief in Richmond

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph*:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

It is definitely ascertained that Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond has been crowned with complete success. Mr. Davis pledged himself to send immediately three gentlemen to Washington to confer upon terms of peace. Mr. Davis stated distinctly to Mr. Blair that he would conclude peace and return to the Union upon terms that would be satisfactory to Mr. Lincoln and Congress. Mr. Blair also had an interview with General Lee, who owned himself desirous of ending the rebellion by laying down arms and returning to the Union. Mr. Blair also conferred with many of the rebel Congressmen who represented themselves as in favor of abandoning Southern hostilities. There can be no doubt that in a day or two, at least, Commissioners will reach Washington to bring from the repentant rebels allegiance to the Union, the Constitution and the Laws. Mr. Blair experienced the kindest of treatment at the hands of the authorities, and reported that since the reduction of Fort Fisher an entire revolution of public opinion has taken place. The most extreme advocates of fighting it out to the bitter end, now admit the hopelessness of their cause. The probability of an early peace was freely discussed in social and political circles in Richmond and a general feeling of joy and relief resulted from the rapid circulation of the information.

NEW YORK, January 27.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Mr. Blair had an interview with the President this morning. His friends say his mission will lead to peace, but give no reasons for saying so.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

RETURN OF MR. F. P. BLAIR.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to day authorizing the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Ontagon, in the State of Michigan, and provide for its connection eastward with Ontonagon, Michigan and Lake Superior systems of railroads at Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Fort Wayne and Dayton. The bill grants a large quantity of land to aid the construction of the road. It also provides for the extension of the Northern Pacific, Marquee and Ontagon, and P. Railroads to the Straits of Mackinaw, and the extension of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroads, and the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Railroad to the same point.

Ohio clerks in the several departments have have joined in petition to Congress asking for an increase of salary.

Mr. Blair has returned from Richmond.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Hibernian.

PORTLAND, January 27.

The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 13th, and Londonderry on the 15th, has arrived. News unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—Cotton opened dull with a heavy decline, and closed better, with a decline of 1-4@1-8, including 1,000 bales of breadstuffs dull. Wheat declined 1@2d. Provisions quiet and steady. Consols closed at 89¾@89⅞. Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £40,000.

The news of the fall of Savannah caused an advance in American securities, and a fall in rebel script of 4 per cent., but the news of the Butler failure at Wilmington neutralized the effect of the victory at Savannah.

The British press contain high compliments of Sherman's skill as a General.

The Crawford County Bank Robbery.

All the Stolen Bonds, Except $29,000, Found.

The Bank Doing Business as Usual.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Jan. 27.

All the bonds stolen from the Bank of Crawford county, except $29,000, was found this morning in a barn near the bank. The bank is doing business as usual.

Rebel Despondency in the Southwest.

The Memphis *Democrat* has some interesting particulars, obtained from residents of Tennessee, in regard to the state of feeling about the fate of the Confederacy. An intelligent gentleman from Tipton county reports that almost every man who left that section to take part in the war against the Government had returned, thoroughly disgusted with the rebellion. Many of these deserters from the army of the rebellion declare their intention of going North before they will again be subjected to the perils of a service which, for a period of two years, has wrought nothing but misfortune. Out of three companies which went from Tipton county in the beginning of the war, not a single man now remains in the service of the rebels. They have all either been killed or returned to their homes, with the purpose of remaining or going North, if necessary, to prevent being placed in the rebel army. They say the rebellion has failed. They have honorably and faithfully served in the army for almost four years, and have met with nothing but disaster for the last two years. It is useless to strive against fate, and they cannot see the use of sacrificing their lives for a failure.

Deserters from the shattered armies of Hood and Forrest constitute the cream of the country, men who cannot be hilfully stood firm, but who cannot see how these privations can avail them anything. Deserters from Forrest's command say that he would not furlough them, nor would he hinder their departure, but is represented as telling them to go to h——l, as he said he did not care a d——n for them, as the whole concern was gone to the d——l by the criminal incapacity of the leaders. In a company of the 9th Tennessee, composed of about ninety as fine young men as the country could boast, only eleven remain to bring tidings from many fields of strife. These survivors all returned to their homes tired of the strife, in which they have received nothing but hard knocks. The whole country is full of men who have taken French furloughs, with the intention of keeping out of the ranks of Jeff's army. Their presence has one good effect in the country. It prevents guerrillas from committing their depredations.

REMARKABLE CASES OF LONGEVITY.—There are now living two ladies (one in Boston) who have reached an advanced age. In 1775, after Boston had been closed by the port bill, a vessel sailed from Marblehead for England, the last merchant vessel which left there under the English flag until the close of the revolution. This was ninety years ago, and yet two of the passengers on board the vessel, Mrs. Gardiner Greene and Miss Copley, sister of Lord Lyndhurst, are the persons above mentioned as still alive. Mrs. Greene is about ninety-four years of age. She resides, we believe, at the West End. Miss Copley lives in London.—*Boston Traveller.*

FROM HARRISBURG.

Important Discussion in the Legislature

Clothing for Our Prisoners.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 27.

The Senate was not in session to day. The House was engaged in the discussion of a bill requesting Congress to require sub-districts to furnish their quotas from their own residents, but adjourned without coming to a vote.

Governor Curtin has notified the Legislature that clothing and provisions for our prisoners, now in the South, will be forwarded free of charge, if sent to Harrisburg.

From Fort Fisher.

Two Important Reconnoissances

Rebs Has Twelve Rebel Regiments.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

The *Tribune* has a Fort Fisher letter of the 23d, which says there have been two reconnoissances in force since we took possession of the Peninsula, both of them by the colored troops of Gen. Paine, in command of Col. J. W. Ames, and on the second occasion were assisted by Gen. Abbott's brigade. The latter took the right on the beach road. We advanced about two miles through a jungle of briers and dense undergrowth. A portion of this distance is very open, but the rest, thickly filled with a swamp growth of vines and stunted trees. These, with water, make these places impenetrable or impassable for troops. They found the whole of General Hoke's Division strongly posted behind earthworks extending across the Peninsula from Cape Fear river to Salt Water lagoon, bordering the ocean. On the first day, the ceremonies attending the reception of the flag of truce delayed operations until it was too late to accomplish anything. On the second day a pretty thorough reconnoissance was made of the rebel position. The nature of the ground was such as continuous view of the line, but a comparison of individual reports show that the enemy's work was continuous and strong across the whole Peninsula. Another reconnoissance by four of the rebel pickets. They did not make much resistance. A Union officer obtained from the prisoners information that Hoke's regiments of Hoke's division. On Saturday afternoon the enemy came down and fired on our pickets, but did not open upon them in force to make any dis overies as to the character of our works or strength of the forces manning them. The reconnoissance was made under the personal supervision of Generals Terry and Paine.

The report that four blockade runners have been taken is untrue; only two, the Stag and Charlotte, have thus far been captured. The Stag is loaded on private account and was consigned to parties in Nassau. The other vessel, The Charlotte, with her cargo is reported to belong to the confederate government. Both were from Bermuda.

THE MAHONING OIL REGIONS.

NEW CASTLE, January 27, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial—

There is great excitement on the Mahoning River, and all around the town of New Castle. The McWilliams Farm, on the Mahoning, containing sixty-three acres, has been re-sold to an Eastern company for $25,000. The Walters Farm, containing one hundred and sixty acres, was also re-sold to an Eastern company for $100,000. The Byers Farm (one hundred and one-third of an acre of boring territory, on which is a small flowing well, lately Crother's I did not ascertain the amount it flows daily. Two small leases, known as the McBride and Holiday leases, were sold for $15,000. The Bissel Farm, of one hundred and fifty acres is held at $100,000. The Byers Farm has been sold to a company in New Castle for thirty-four thousand dollars. The Peter Lamb Farm is held for oil or for farming purposes. It joins the Peter Lamb Farm.

Altogether the farms on the Mahoning have changed hands. There are two flowing wells on this Creek now, but they are shallow wells, and do not pay much. The Lamb well is now in operation. They cleaned this well out this week, with the intention of drilling deeper; but found they had a good thing, and kept it up. This well runs the town of Newcastle. I find this town full of strangers, buying and leasing lands. I also heard of a gentleman from Boston, who arrived here in company with some gentlemen from Philadelphia, who had bought the Clifton property, on the Big Beaver. The weather is very fine. I went to see Clifton well. This spring is on what is called the Frisbee Farm. On arriving at that farm, I found a good deal of excitement. They were stirring out the oil. I must say it was a greasy looking place and smelled as strong of oil as Rock Point. I tasted the new oil. It beats anything I came across in my travels in the Mahoning Region.

Statement Concerning State Banks.

The Auditor General of the State has made a detailed statement of the notes withdrawn from circulation by the State Banks which have accepted the provisions of the law establishing National Banks. Since the last annual report two additional banks have been organized under the fifth section of the act of May 1, 1861, entitled Supplement to an act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks, approved March 31, 1860, namely: "The National Bank of Pennsylvania," at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, and "The Farmers' and Mechanics'," at Shippensburg, Cumberland county.

Following is an abstract required by the section and act in obedience to which this report is made:

The whole amount of banking capital returned by the banks receiving circulating notes from the State, including the amount by Acts of Assembly relating thereto is $1,721,600. Deducting from this amount the capital of the four banks, as stated in the report of the United National Banks, the actual remaining capital is $1,400,000. The whole amount of debts and liabilities, as ascertained from returns made to the department, including all the banks represented in this report, is $6,104,172.99. The whole amount of the circulating notes outstanding is $1,560,684. The aggregate amount of the means and resources of these banks is $6,104,172.99, exclusive of specie $60,918.12. The foregoing aggregates of capital, liabilities, outstanding circulation, resources and specie are made up from the semi-annual statements and the annual statements of these banks.

Auditor General Schenck concludes his report as follows: The amount of the expenses of this office, including the salaries allowed under the general banking law, including also the banks receiving circulating notes from the department under special acts, during the fiscal year ending the 30th day of November, 1864, was $9,262 39. The amount received from banks for engraving and printing notes, paper and postage on bonds deposited with the State Treasurer during the same time, was $12,551 78, which shows a balance in the State Treasury in favor of the Commonwealth of $3,289 39. The business of this office, for the fiscal year, of $312 39. At the close of the fiscal year in 1860, that being the first year in which the new system was in operation, the Treasury was in advance on account of expenses of free banks, $46 00, and in 1861 $1,682 the same year, making a total over expenditures was $880 60, and in 1863, $2,423 41. It is thus seen that the actual balance in the Treasury, remaining to the credit of the Contingent Fund of the Banking Department, on the 30th day of November, 1864, was $8,262 71.

About Great Guns.

Since the siege of Sebastopol the Government of Great Britain has expended over $12,000,000 in experiments with wrought iron and steel, at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and Elswick; and of three thousand Armstrong guns produced, not one, according to the testimony of Sir William Armstrong, has yet burst explosively. Whitworth has also had some success in the production of forged iron guns, although his method is defective; and Blakely in England, and Treadwell in Belgium, are now manufacturing superior ordnance from steel. The advantages of wrought iron over cast iron consist in its greater tenacity, elasticity and ductility, which it preserves under heavy pressure. All gun metals are said to possess a certain degree of elasticity; but "elastic limit," in rapid firing, is always liable to be exceeded, and when this happens, cast iron, from its want of flexibility, easily cracks and crumbles. In other words, after the limit of its elasticity is overcome, any violent shock or sudden strain causes the gun to give way at once, and explode without warning; while a gun properly made of wrought-iron, under similar circumstances, would only widen a little, and still be further from the point of bursting than it was before. The tensile strength of wrought ir n is over sixty-six thousand pounds to the inch, while that of the best cast iron is only about thirty thousand pounds per inch. According to Mallet, one of the first English authorities, it will require of any force in motion, above fifty times the effort to rupture a given section and length of ductile wrought iron that will rupture the best and toughest steel.

Wrought iron would seem, therefore, to be as valuable for heavy ordnance as it is for muskets, pistols, wheel tires, hoops and horse shoes; and Gen. Gilmore mentions recent successful experimental tests at the Washington Naval Ordnance Yard and elsewhere with rifle cannon made entirely of American forged iron; and his interesting account of these experiments lead to the conclusion that guns of this description may be yet made to sustain at least double the charges of powder and shot now used in guns of cast iron, with safety and effect.

Gen. Sheridan says that the capture of Fort Fisher by Gen. Terry and Rear-Admiral Porter was under all circumstances one of the most remarkable and praiseworthy attempts of the war.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Additional Foreign News.

English Papers on American Affairs.

The Times Denounces Rebel Secretary Benjamin.

Collision of an American Ship and British Brig.

PORTLAND, Jan. 27.

The steamer Washington, which was to have left Havre on the 17th inst., for New York, was detained by a break in her machinery.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London *Times* has an editorial on the proposition to admit members of the American Cabinet to seats in the Congress, and hails it as unwise, and thinks, that in these evil times and with a franchise so unmanageable as that in America, it will fail to work out that permanent improvement which might otherwise be expected from it.

The *Times* publishes a long letter denouncing the insincerity of the bonin to the rebel Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the treatment of neutral vessels and cruisers. He hopes that whatever may be the instructions may accomplish, they will at least secure this, that no confederate cruiser shall ever again hail from any English port.

It is stated that the British government have officially announced its acceptance of the International Sanitary Association of Geneva for the security and treatment of the sick and wounded in war.

FRANCE.—It is reported that the number of troops to be discharged in accordance with the social views set forth in manifold financial report is no less than thirty-three. The *Moniteur* denies the rumors of intended modifications in the administration of Algeria, and of dissensions between the Minister of War and the Duke of Magenta.

The Paris Bourse, on the 11th inst., was flat and lower. The rates closing at 66f. 90c.

SPAIN.—The United States steamer Sacramento arrived at Cadez on the 3d instant. She had been in collision with the Italian brig Letter was damaged, but nothing was said of damage to the Sacramento.

The Spanish Consul at Callao, Callantes attacked the Ministry for the abandonment of San Domingo. Marshal Narvaez replied that it was the interest of Spain to keep on good terms with the United States.

ITALY.—Turin journals deny the statement that at the meeting of Italian patriots at Genoa, it had been decided to instigate an insurrection in Sicily, with the co-operation of the Italian Government. The report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Septembrist disturbance at Turin, absolves Minghetti Cabinet from having violated the laws, but charges him with want of energy and foresight, and with having misled Parliament and the country.

The report had produced considerable sensation in Turin.

Paris papers have stated the Government will submit bills to the Chambers for a further development of the naval power of Prussia, and for opening a canal to connect the German Ocean with the Baltic.

INDIA.—Calcutta mails of Dec 8. Hong Kong of Dec. 1st, and Galle of Dec. 15th, have reached England. The difficulty with Bootan was expected to be settled without much difficulty. The Governor of New Zealand had issued a proclamation offering him submission, but without effect on the Maories who continue hostile.

James Lunham & Co., provision merchants in London had suspended. Liabilities £300,000. Satterthwaite's circular, reports important failures in Australia and America during the week. On receipt of the news of the occupation of Savannah, there was a decided improvement in Government securities, and in railway shares, and 5-20 bonds were taken at 46, and Illinois at 53½.

The return of the Wilmington expedition had a depressing effect on last weeks quotations.

The following is a summary of the news taken out by the Virginia: The *Morning Post* credits Sherman as one of the most daring and skilful soldiers of the present day and regards the occupation of Savannah as of vital importance.

The *Times* editorially replies to the rumors from Richmond of a French alliance, and contemplate an early recognition of the Confederate States, saying it does not believe such a thing, and that Napoleon will not move in these evil times and with a franchise so unmanageable as that in America. It will fail to work out that permanent improvement which might otherwise be expected from it.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parvience's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvience would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural, results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Shall We Manufacture at Home or Buy Abroad?

As the great increase of municipal and State debts, incurred for suppressing the rebellion, will necessitate a permanently increased local taxation on American labor and industry, it becomes an imperative duty of the National Government to practically recognize the principle of protection in graduating the duties on foreign imports. The *metaphysical observations* about *Free Trade* must now give way to the demands of imperious necessity; for, to American labor and industry alone can the municipal and State treasuries appeal for their needed revenues. Self-preservation, whether politically or materially considered, being in principle correct, the constitutionality and expediency of graduating import duties to protect our national industry find authority and endorsement in the existing necessity.

This being true, the iron interests are justified in asking for the proposed increased duty on imported rails. Hence it is to be hoped the manager's of our railroads will not be entrapped by the artful efforts being made to enlist their powerful resistance.

Though railroad interests, literally enjoying a monopoly, need no legislative application of this principle for their special protection, it would be unpatriotic, if not selfish, to lend their aid to foreign agents and devotees of Free Trade, who are so earnestly resisting this necessary protection to the prodigies of American rails. It might also prove suicidal if successful; for, as the needs of our various treasuries must be supplied by taxation, if the prosperity of our rolling mills is paralyzed, and this source of local taxation fails, it is at least possible that railroad revenues may be prominently substituted as the next best source of supply.

The needed revenues must be furnished, and those interests best able to yield the same must expect to bear their full burden. As all branches of American industry are so interlinked that the prosperity of each gives increased vitality to all, it would seem to be an act of folly and injustice for the railroad interests to impeach the principle of protection for the selfish purpose of nominally reducing the cost of rails used.

The efforts to enfeeble their resistance is evidenced in a printed circular signed by thirteen railroad presidents (mainly residents of and connected with the foreign commerce and banking interests of New York city), addressed to the managers and owners of railroads generally, invoking their combined influence and efforts to prevent any increased duties on foreign rails being imposed. Their opposition is professedly because such increase will be oppressive to the railroad interests; but the spirit of their reasoning so clearly exhibits sympathy with the doctrines and dogmas of free trade, as to clearly indicate that their ruling sentiment is hostility to protection as a governmental revenue policy.

The address referred to, having gravely asserted that the present import duty of $13 44 per ton on imported rails, because payable in gold, is practically a protection of $51 48 per ton to the American producer (less the excise and income tax), an effort is made to justify this absurd assertion by assuming the present relations of currency and gold value are both normal and permanent, and by applying this assumption to deduce the amount of charges to which imported rails are subject. To give plausibility to this preposterous statement, they immediately announce that because English jealousy of and hostility to our national unity has for a time destroyed European confidence in American securities, therefore, our national bonds will continue to rule in London at the current discount of about fifty per cent. below their par value. But it may be rationally accepted, that the suppression of the rebellion and the revival of confidence in the countries, will soon dissipate this distrust and give to our national bonds a value in the money markets of Europe, that will severely test their ability to meet the consequent demand for their gold.

When the European mind learns that secession is "played out," and freedom and Union rule supreme in America, unless all signs fail and experience is a false teacher, our future importations from England will not consist of her skilled labor and capital rather than their manufactured products. As this class of imports will not drain us of gold in payment, our financial relations, gold and currency, will soon find their normal equilibrium and the imaginary protection, based on their present relations, will vanish.

In view of the recent increased taxation imposed on all branches of industry, it may be questioned if to-day there is, in fact, any protection to the American producer. Though the tax directly imposed on American rails is but $3 60 per ton, the tax on pig iron and coal represented therein is fully $140 in addition thereto, and when to the $8 80 thus levied would the taxation on income, licenses, sales by agents, machinery, transportation, stamps, and the innumerable items of varied industry represented in a ton of American rails, imposed by the national revenue law, and to this add the municipal and State taxation indirectly levied thereon, it is not a violent assumption to say that the aggregate taxation on American rails exceeds $13 44 per ton, the existence of which contributed by imported rails to meet American taxation.

A Prejudice Conquered.

Among the many wonderful changes in public opinion which have taken place during the eventful year of the slaveholder's rebellion there is none more noticeable than the revulsion in the army in regard to colored soldiers. When we read the commendations of their bravery in the dispatches of Major Generals and learn that our brave patriots breast the storm of rebel bullets, or charge on their defences as fiercely and fearlessly as they ever did before black men were suffered to wear the army blue, we are led to wonder if many of the veterans of the old Army of the Potomac are still there. But there is no room for doubt. They are still there. Freed from the baneful influence of their old commander and his satellites, they have come to their senses. They are willing to fight side by side with those who will fight the enemies of their country, whether they be black or white, and they are doing it gloriously. Under McCLELLAN the whole army was enthralled against the administration by the mad dog cry, "Abolitionist." The mere mention of the negro called forth from the soldier a torrent of invectives. "LINCOLN wants to degrade the white man for the sake of the nigger." "I'd see the country sunk before I would fight alongside of a nigger." They took their cue from their leader and the satanic literature which was so freely circulated by his connivance.

As foolish and wicked were the lying influences which were brought to bear on the army of the Potomac, and as completely and strangely were men's minds perverted. The insane hatred of the African which led the Irish in New York to the fiendish outbreak, which their friend SEYMOUR so gaily deprecated, was a cross from the same plantlng. The wonder now is why we did not at the very outset call upon the black men to arm for their liberty. Gen. JACKSON's force at the battle of New Orleans was made up of a mixture of nationalities, among which the blacks of New Orleans, and "people of color from St. Domingo" formed a full proportion. One seventh of the British attacking force consisted of black soldiers from the West Indies. A detachment of Colonial (black) marines formed a part of the force which vanquished the chivalry of Virginia and Maryland in the attack on Washington in 1814. So shameful was the discomfiture that the affair has ever since been known as "the Bladensburgh races." When Admiral COCKBURN's fleet lay in the Chesepeake, hundreds of slaves escaped to the vessels and to Actingier Island, who were immediately incorporated into the army, and subsequently rewarded by grants of land in Canada. Many of them and their descendants are good citizens there now. In more modern times the British have repeatedly had Colonial regiments stationed in Canada.

Whoever suggested that the "Colonial soldiers" were degraded thereby? The idea that to elevate the degraded is to degrade the elevator, is not indigenous among a free people. It sprang from the barbarous relation of master and slave, and they who so industriously strove to plant it in our armies and among our people, had too fond an admiration for the "institution" to be earnest in their efforts to crush the rebellion which had for its object the preservation of slavery.

The Quota of Pennsylvania.

The quota of the State has just been announced, by Major R. I. DODGE, Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania, to Governor CURTIN, and is exactly forty-nine thousand five hundred and seventy-three. The quota of the Eastern Division is twenty-four thousand and seventy-one, while that of the Western Division is twenty-five thousand five hundred and two. The reduction of the quota is attributable to credits allowed Philadelphia and eastern districts for naval enlistments. The quota of the Western Division, however, has undergone a very small decrease. We have now less than three weeks in which to fill our quota by volunteering, and if an avoidance of the inconveniences of a draft is desirable, it will require unflagging energy and indomitable perseverance to recruit a sufficient number in time to be credited against our quota. In a few days, the quotas of sub-districts will be announced, and, in the meantime, the preliminary arrangements should be made by those districts which contemplate filling their quotas by volunteers.

It will be seen by the subjoined list of quotas in the State, that the quota of the Twenty-second District is two thousand five hundred and seventy-two, while that of the Twenty-third District is only one thousand seven hundred and seventy.

The following complete statement of the quota of Pennsylvania has been sent us by our special correspondent at Harrisburg:

1st District, Philadelphia		1,936
2d	do. do.	2,569
3d	do. do.	2,912
4th	do. do.	2,956
5th	do. Bucks and Philadelphia	1,543
6th	do. Montgomery and Berks	2,584
7th	do. Chester and Delaware	1,121
8th	do. Berks	1,563
9th	do. Lancaster	2,583
10th	do. Schuylkill and Lebanon	1,623
11th	do. Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne	2,319
12th	do. Luzerne and Susquehanna	1,495
13th	do. Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia, and Montour	2,701
14th	do. Dauphin, Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Indiana	2,435
15th	do. Cumberland, York, Perry	1,999
16th	do. Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, and Somerset	2,403
17th	do. Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflin	1,604
18th	do. Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga, and Potter	2,187
19th	do. Erie, Warren, McKean, Clearfield, Elk, and Jefferson	2,540
20th	do. Crawford, Venango, Mercer, and Clarion	1,512
21st	do. Indiana, Westmoreland, and Fayette	1,547
22d	do. Pittsburgh	2,572
23d	do. Allegheny, in part, Butler, and Armstrong	1,770
24th	do. Lawrence, Beaver, Washington, and Greene	1,641
Total		49,573

Napoleon in Mexico.

The cloven foot of the French Emperor in Mexico is at last thoroughly exposed. The announcement that MAXIMILIAN has ceded a belt of Mexican territory from the Gulf to the Pacific, to France, and that Dr. GWIN has been made Viceroy, is of deep significance. It is a scheme whereby NAPOLEON gains a footing on this continent, and realizes the cherished object of the so-called Monroe doctrine, the boldest infraction yet of the Monroe doctrine, and is likely to complicate our foreign relations most seriously. The territory ceded was but nominally reigned over by MAXIMILIAN, and in reality there is little but naked form about the transaction; but it answers the purpose nearly as well. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that a year ago, when Dr. GWIN was in Paris, he had several interviews with NAPOLEON, at which the project we now hear of was fully mapped out and arranged for as soon as the States mentioned could be fairly called in possession of the French forces. Dr. GWIN'S influence in Lower California was already fully established, and hence LOUIS NAPOLEON's policy not having but on a more fortunate Governor than the ex-Senator (as is believed in the Mexican and French Court) will prove to be.

The Doctor's title will be known as Governor of Sonora, but his realm will embrace not only that valuable State, but also the rich Provinces of Chihuahua, Durango, Sinoloa, Cuahuila and a portion of Tamaulipas. Such a wholesale annexation by France, through the Emperor's cat's-paw, MAXIMILIAN, may well excite the wonder of the world.

The richest districts or States combine in themselves untold wealth, and it will be the business of the new Governor, *as the agent of Louis Napoleon*, to bring that wealth into the coffers of France. For that purpose, immigration from the secesh population of California and also from the Confederate States proper will be invited to make the newly conquered country their home, and develope its rich resources.

Ample protection has been promised the Governor, in the discharge of his duties, and Imperial troops for this purpose will be stationed at all important points.

A glance at the above facts, for they are such, will show this to be the boldest move that has yet been openly made by Louis Napoleon in Mexico. Under the shield of an "Imperial Prince" he has played a deep game—has numerically conquered some of the finest portions of Mexico, and, while some of these conquests are scarcely a fortnight old, MAXIMILIAN cedes them to France in payment for services of the troops which achieved the victory. But, as we have said at the commencement, this was all arranged beforehand.

A striking feature in this new development of Napoleon's is the league formed with those who prematurely represent the rebel cause. Dr. Gwin, the new "Viceroy," "Governor," "Prefect," or whatever we may call him, is a rebel to the hub. Captain BEAUREGARD, his Private Secretary, is not a whit behind the Major General, his brother, and the invitations to "settle" are confined to sympathizers in the Golden State, (where there are thousands,) and to the States which represent the so-called Confederacy of the South.

Richmond.

Things in Richmond appear to be going to pieces and drifting off in every direction. The resignation of nearly every member of the Cabinet looks very much as though the old rats had commenced to leave the sinking ship. There is an unmistakable meaning to all this. Not the least significant fact is, that General LEE declines the virtual Dictatorship. In fact, no one seems to want anything but an entrance to get out of the way. It is a natural death that is going on, and there is no reason why anybody going on, and there is no reason why anybody else should interfere with its progress. The period may be protracted, but the end is altogether a fixed fact.

Personal.

The house presented to Gen. Grant by the Philadelphians is on the north side of Chestnut street, west of Twentieth, and occupies a front of twenty-two feet, extending back to the distance of one hundred and sixty-eight feet, with a thirty feet street in the rear. It is a four story double front, with three story double back buildings. The front is constructed of heavy pressed brick, with brownstone flatsilings, and, with the exception of the first floor, contains in all sixteen rooms, four of which are located on the first floor, five on the second, five on the third, and two on the fourth. The apartments on the first floor consist of a large saloon, parlor, dining room and kitchen, and brick wash house. The parlor is most magnificently furnished, being lighted by a chandelier with twelve burners, and also by four brackets. On the fourth floor there are billiard rooms. The yard is flagged, and has been tastefully laid out, preparatory to flowers and choice plants being imbedded. The front presents a very imposing appearance. A brown stone verandah extends from the parlor windows, the glass in which is of the finest French plate. The pavement is to be improved by being laid with flagstone. The structure cost over $30,000. As the donors intend furnishing the dwelling before handing it over, it will probably not be ready for occupancy until about the first of March. The furniture is now in process of manufacture, and will be of the rarest quality.

General George B. McClellan, lady and child, sailed for Europe Wednesday in the steamship China. Mr. August Belmont, the well known banker, and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, accompanies the distinguished party, the intention being an extended tour throughout Europe, principally for the benefit of Mrs. McClellan's health.

The health of Major General John E. Wool United States Army, is said to be fast failing. This veteran officer is now far advanced in years, and keeps well to his official residence in Troy, spending most of his time in retirement in the preparation of his memoirs and other writings, the completion of which anterior to his dissolution gives him the greatest possible anxiety.

THE PULPIT.

THE STRAIT GATE.

A SERMON

Preached by Rev. SAMUEL RUTHERFORD KERR, of the United Presbyterian Church.

"Strive to enter in at the strait gate: for many, I say unto you, will seek to enter in, and shall not be able." Luke xiii, 24.

Prompted by a vain and idle curiosity, men have ever been prone to torture themselves and perplex others about the solution of questions that lie beyond the limits of human knowledge, and which if they could be solved, would be of little practical utility. Curiosity is a highly important principle of our rational nature. It is this principle of mental activity—this desire of objects new and strange, that urges us forward in all our researches. But it requires rigid control; for, while under its impulse, well balanced minds have discovered much that is valuable in science, and have developed and established many important truths in theology—the wildest speculations in philosophy and the most absurd dogmas in religion have been advanced and maintained by men who had rejected the just laws of thought, and with an unphilosophical and impious boldness overstepped the necessary limits of human investigation. Such lawless speculatists still exist. Nor are they to be found only among those who like to exercise their skeptical ingenuity in involving in doubt every subject connected with religion; but even among those who profess to defuse their principles from this sacred book, and shape their conduct by its holy requisitions, and derive from it all their information relative to man's condition and destiny, and the character and administration of God. Christian men of lofty speculation, are not unfrequently chargeable with attempting to be wise above what is written. Nor is the evil complained of confined to them. Many in the humbler walks of life are too much under the influence of a vain and idle curiosity. Who, that has any considerable intercourse with religious society, has not heard the most unprofitable questions proposed, such as, "What was the mark set upon Cain?" "Who was Melchisedek?" "What is the fate of such as die in infancy?" "What will be the comparative number of the saved and the lost?" Who has not heard such questions proposed, and seen a wondrous desire for information in relation to them manifested, while plain truths and practical ones of infinite moment received but little attention? Alas! how much precious time is wasted on points of doubtful disputation, even by those who are but little qualified for the management of religious controversy, while those subjects which demand and merit the attention of every traveler to eternity, every candidate for immortal blessedness, are comparatively neglected.

The passage recorded in the twenty-third verse, "Lord, are there few that be saved," appears to have been prompted by the principle on which I have been animadverting. It was proposed, indeed, in a very respectful manner, and with an apparent desire for information. But our Lord, who was always ready to instruct the ignorant, manifestly considered it an unprofitable question. He neglected to gratify the individual who proposed it, the desired information, he directed his attention and that of the multitude who followed him to truth of a more practical nature. He urged upon them the importance of securing the salvation of their souls, and reminded them that this was a matter of infinite moment. And he said unto them, strive to enter in at the strait gate, for many, I say unto you, will seek to enter in, and shall not be able.

In these words there are two things to which I propose directing your attention for a few moments.

I.—The important and solemn injunction of our Lord, and

II.—The moving consideration by which attention to it is enforced.

Let me, then, in the first place direct your attention to the solemn and important injunction of Lord—"Strive to enter in at the strait gate."

In the question which drew from the Savior this solemn injunction, there is evident reference to eternal salvation. And although our Lord's words do not furnish a direct answer to it, yet they are exhibited to be understood as referring to the same general subject. The heavenly state, therefore, and not salvation as begun and finished in this life, is here to be considered to; and it is exhibited under the figure of a city. Among ancient nations, cities were usually surrounded with walls for purposes of defence. In conformity, then, with Eastern ideas, the heavenly city is represented as inclosed with a wall, and furnished with a gate. In a parallel passage, in which the future states of the righteous and the wicked are presented in the same connection, the same figures are employed. "Enter ye in at the strait gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be who go in thereat; because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, that leadeth unto life, and few there be who find it." In this passage, the heavenly city is described as a place of safety, as the city of destruction; while the eternal abode of the righteous is denominated the city of life. The entrance into the latter is here represented as well as in the text, to be through a strait or narrow gate. Wherefore is this gate strait? What spiritual truth does this similitude teach us?

It does not teach, I reply, that there is on the part of God any unwillingness to receive sinners. He is not like an earthly prince, whose mercy is a fathomless and boundless ocean. With what solemnity has He sworn that He has no pleasure in the death of the sinner, and that the wicked should turn from their ways and live! How tenderly does he expostulate with sinners in relation to the loss of their souls! "Turn ye, turn ye, for why will ye die!" And what an astonishing display of love has He made in the provision for their miseries, and of concern for their happiness, has He given in delivering up His own Son as a propitiation for their sins! Such was their sins! "He has so loved the world," saith an Evangelist, "that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." And what could proclaim in stronger terms the readiness of God to bestow mercy. His entire willingness to receive sinners, than this interposition in behalf of our perishing world?

Nor does the similitude in the text teach us that there is any deficiency in the atonement of the Savior. No, his blood, we are assured, cleanseth from all sin. His righteousness is immanuel, God-man, our own brother, and the infinite God. As our kinsman, He possesses the right of redemption, and by virtue of the dignity of His person, He has effected for us a complete deliverance. His satisfaction as to sufficiency in our behalf, is equal to all the necessities of our fallen condition, and as rendered by a divine person in our stead is of infinite excellence, so that all who bear the glad tidings of the Gospel, may come to Him for life. The completeness of His satisfaction, its infinite efficacy for securing the glory of God in the salvation of sinners, is a theme which the Apostle of the Gentiles often contemplated with rapture. With what evident delight and fullness of style does he dwell upon it in the following passages: "Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound; for as sin hath reigned unto death, even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life, by Jesus Christ our Lord." And again, "Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect? It is God that justifieth, who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died, yea rather that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us." And again, "The city of life is not then strait because there is any defect either in the mercy of God or in the atonement of Christ. This is not the idea conveyed by the figure employed in the text. But the sum of its instruction is that the city of life—the heavenly Jerusalem—is a holy city, and that nothing that defileth can possibly find admittance within its walls.

Heaven is something more than the mere negation of misery. Impenitent sinners generally imagine that they would wish to go to Heaven, but what is the nature of the Heaven into which they have a moral desire admission? It is only something that is not Hell. It is merely a place where misery is wanting, and a state of the sinner may be free from pain, while he hates God and his law, and revels in the indulgence of all the unholy desires of his unsanctified nature. Such, however, is not the Heaven which the Bible reveals. That is the palace of the great King of the Universe, in which the Trinity holds its court, displays its most glorious manifestations of its power, and dispenses his richest bounties: where does those exalted intelligences, who, from the first moment of their existence, have been progressing in knowledge and holiness, and where the descendants of Adam, who have been or shall yet be washed, and sanctified, and justified in the name of the Lord Jesus and by the Spirit of our God, are destined to reside forever. Now for the society, and engagements, and employments of pure and glorious places, the unpardoned and unsanctified sinner has no moral fitness. Nor until the nature of things, yea, until the nature of the Most High Himself has undergone a change, can he be admitted to a participation in them. Between the mansions of heavenly bliss and glory and the sinner, lies the gate of destruction; while the eternal abode of the righteous is denominated the city of life. The entrance into the latter is here represented as well as in the text, to be through a strait or narrow gate. Wherefore is this gate strait? What spiritual truth does this similitude teach us?

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The Daily Commercial

Proceedings in Pennsylvania Legislature—Important Bills Introduced.

In the Senate, Mr. Fleming, introduced the following supplement to "An act relative to landlords and tenants," approved the 14th of December A. D. 1863:

"That whenever any person or persons shall or may be the tenant, lessee or occupant of any house or tenement belonging to another, occupying the same under an agreement, verbal or written, to perform labor or services for the owner or owners or lessee of said house or tenement, in addition to the rent reserved for the use of said house or tenement, whilst he or they shall so occupy the same, said shall, during said occupancy, refuse or neglect to perform such labor or render such services, it shall and may be lawful for such owner or owners, or lessor or lessors, his, her or their agent or attorney to dispossess such tenant or tenants in the manner now provided by the act of Assembly, approved the 14th day of December A. D. 1863, after giving ten days' notice to said tenant or tenants to surrender the possession of the house or tenement in his, her or their possession, and on due proof to the Justice of the neglect of said tenant or tenants to perform such labor or render such services, according to the agreement, the Justice shall have power to declare the lease or agreement by which any such herbage or tenement is held to be absolutely null and void, and render judgment and issue execution as is provided by said act to which this is a supplement."

Mr. Hall read a supplement to an act, to compensate the Clerks to the Commissioners, allowing them one per cent. for drawing orders, filing papers, reading enrollments, &c., for each name so enrolled by them, to be paid out of the Brigade Fund of the County.

In the House, Mr. Brown read "An act supplementary to the act to set apart for the use of the widow or children of a decedent, three hundred dollars of the estate of said decedent, approved April 14th, 1851; as follows:

"That whenever any widow or children of any decedent shall claim the benefit of the act, to which this is a supplement, out of the real estate left by said decedent, and the real estate appraised shall consist of a single messuage or tenement lot of ground or other real estate which cannot be divided without prejudice or spoiling the whole, and the appraisers may have or shall appraise and value the same at any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, it shall and may be lawful for the orphans' court, to whom such application shall be made, to confirm such appraisement and to set apart for the use of the widow or children such messuage or tenement lot of ground or other real estate, conditioned, however, that the person or persons to whom the same is made, shall pay the amount of the valuation or appraisement in excess of the three hundred dollars, within one year from the date of confirmation of such valuation."

Mr. Cochran, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill repealing the act prohibiting the circulation of small notes of other States.

Mr. Spangler read a further supplement to an act relating to the liens of mechanics and others upon buildings, as follows:—"That the supplement to the act of sixteenth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six relating to the liens of mechanics and others upon buildings, approved the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, be, and the same is hereby extended to the county of Allegheny: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall render property liable to liens for repairs, alterations, or additions, where the same has been altered by any lessee or tenant without the written consent of the owner or owners, or reputed owner or owners, or his or her duly authorized agent."

Mr. Osterhout read "an act in relation to discovery" providing that in lieu of the tedious and expensive proceeding now practiced for obtaining a discovery of assets in aid of an execution of the facts in aid of a trial at law, [illegible] such discovery may be had on his opinion have an oral examination of the opposite party in the former case in open court, or before a judge at chambers, or before a justice of the peace or alderman, if within his jurisdiction, and in the latter case, on the trial of the case in court or before arbitrators, or before a justice of the peace or alderman, or by deposition taken in the usual manner, and in case a party shall neglect or refuse to appear and testify either on the trial, or to give his deposition upon notice so to do, the party seeking the discovery is hereby made a competent witness to testify in his own behalf as to such facts whereof discovery is sought from the opposite party".

Mr. Guernsey introduced a bill relative to the admission of parties to judicial proceedings in certain cases, as follows: "That in all trials and judicial proceedings, an executor, administrator, trustee, or other person acting in a fiduciary or representative character, although a party to the proceeding, not having any interest in the subject matter of controversy, may be examined as a witness, and the right to claim commissions or compensation shall not be deemed or taken to affect the competency of such person from being examined as any other witness."

Mr. McCandless introduced an act in relation to the fees of mercantile appraisers, providing that the fees of the appraisers of mercantile taxes for each certificate of license issued shall be fifty cents instead of thirty-seven and a half as now provided by law.

Colored Refugees—Graphic Picture.

A Nashville letter, written by Mr. Mitchell, connected with the Freedmen's Relief enterprise, draws the following graphic picture:

You may recollect that I mentioned in one of my letters that we were making arrangements for a dedication of our new school house, at the contraband camp, in Nashville. There was to be the usual ceremonies—a poem, an address, singing by the children, &c.

The dedication was to take place as soon as the school was organized. It has taken place, but not in the order we anticipated. The Divine Providence has consecrated the building, making it a house of mourning.

The school was organized at a time when the distress among the freed people had reached its highth. So great was the destitution that it seemed almost a mockery of their sufferings to invite them to attend an institution of learning. The house was filled the first day, and on the next a nice lot of goods reached us. We continued the school, dispensing clothing when the sessions were over, for a week, when the school exercises were suspended, and the teachers devoted their whole time to the physical wants of the refugees. The superintendent passed from tent to tent, ascertaining the wants of the people, and giving such as were destitute orders on the teachers for such articles of clothing as they stood most in need of. For several days the room has been almost constantly filled with the poor and wretched. With their orders in their hands, they occupied the benches, and waited to receive the warm garments. Thus the audience for the dedication gathered. They were willing that the ceremonies should be somewhat long, as there was such a nice fire, and the room was so warm. To describe such a company would be utterly impossible.

Poor cripples, women with puny infants, barefooted girls, emaciated old men, miserably wretched and motherless children. A girl of eighteen sat for two days near the fire, with a blanket over her head and shoulders. In her wretchedness in that seat by the school-room fire, the sight of the new dresses, and the faint hope of relief for even her, were rich favors. "There was a good time, and she was in it."

An aged woman, barefooted and almost naked, came out of one of the tents, and seizing hold of the straps of my haversack, begged me to "take her where she could get warm." She trembled with cold. "I'm most frozen and have four motherless children to take care of." Such was her simple complaint. To call a colored sergeant and ask him to get a cart and take her and her children to the school-house was the work of but a few minutes. When I next saw her she was sitting by the fire, with those little ones about her, part of the assembly to dedicate the building. I saw her again this morning, clothed from those precious boxes; the quivering lip and tear even a smile upon her aged face. A mother of fourteen children, from all of whom she had been torn by the "traders," sat in that company.

As to the gospel part, they had been gathered from the highways and by-ways, and the house was full. Such was the audience. The services were simple, but the material for them had been contributed from all quarters. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were well represented, while from the old world, Liverpool, England, added their quota in the form of several bales of strong goods.

The ceremonies were conducted by ladies who, for the love of those to whom they ministered, had left home and friends a thousand miles behind them.

For a whole week the audience came and went, ever the same class. Hour after hour, always with care, every name being registered, the issue of clothing went on, not a person being supplied whose name had not first been visited by the superintendent. Thus the second school house for colored people in Tennessee was dedicated.

As we were about to leave the building at the close of the last day's exercises, we found a poor boy over the stove, begging "to be allowed to stay all night." He was too ill to walk. We conveyed him to the nearest house, and he was kindly cared for. He was one of a group of nine, who occupied a poor tent. To one I had given a cordial a few days before. "Where is your tent?" I asked. The reply was startling: "Where you gave that boy the medicine. He's dead. The rest covered up the fire from him, and he froze, and they are trying to serve me the same way." This boy was one of that company, first collected in the Keystone School, in Svenson, last spring. Last night he rested comfortably under the blankets, purchased with that money you raised in Philadelphia. This Sabbath morning he, too, is reviving. Already the supply of blankets and clothing has reduced the rate of mortality in that camp. But the dedication is not yet over. The superintendent has no relief from excessive labor that she, too, is a sufferer. Could we ask a more impressive confirmation than this!

The Pennsylvania Freedman's Relief Association has been true to its name. A generous public and the sister associations who aided in the founding of the services of the past week, may rest assured that their charities are being faithfully dispensed.

REMORED REMOVAL OF GEN. MEADE.—A telegram from Washington states that General Meade has been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and that the two armies of the James and of the Potomac have been consolidated, and Phil. Sheridan has been selected to command them. Gen. Meade, it has been said, has been assigned to another command. Another dispatch from Washington says: "The rumors of General Meade being removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac are denied by him. He is said to have in his pocket a copy of a letter from General Grant, endorsing him as one of the ablest commanders in this war, and in all respects a thorough soldier. He says that he considers any reflect his nomination if it sees fit; that he and his children can stand on this letter forever."

J. B. Daoust, member of the Canadian Parliament for Two Mountains, was arrested in Quebec, January 21, on a charge of forgery. He is accused of having forged the name of his brother-in-law, named Lestorges, to a note for two hundred pounds. The charge will be investigated at Montreal. Mr. Daoust denies its truth.

CITY MATTERS.

Public Halls and Libraries.

The Birmingham Town Hall is one hundred and forty by sixty feet, Whitehall Chapel is one hundred and ten by fifty-five feet, Exeter Hall is one hundred and thirty-one by seventy-six feet. The seats are so arranged that every occupant can have a full view of the platform, unobstructed by heads or bonnets. St. George's Hall, Liverpool, is one hundred and sixty-nine by seventy-four feet. The total area of the floor is one thousand seven hundred and twenty yards, and is capable of seating two thousand five hundred persons. The building of which this is the main apartment, is one of the finest in the world. It contains four court rooms, grand jury room, sheriff's and reception rooms, library and a concert room. The last is one of the most elegant and artistically arranged concert rooms in Europe. It is oval in shape, but is not gigantic, the dimensions being eighty-six by seventy, with seats for one thousand persons. St. George's Hall, the building containing these, is the pride of Liverpool and the boast of Englishmen generally. Its origin was in a town meeting called to devise measures for the erection of a public hall for lectures, concerts, &c. The plan of a joint stock company was adopted, and in a few weeks the public spirited citizens subscribed one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars. It was subsequently decided to add the various court rooms, &c., and the subscriptions were raised to a quarter of a million.

We want a building for lectures, concerts and library, in Pittsburgh. If we do not soon have one of the best, the fault will be in ourselves. Only by associated enterprise can we secure such an one as is worthy of the population and wealth of our city. Our monied men have but to lead off with a liberality worthy of themselves, and if the thousands of smaller means do their share according to their ability the thing will be accomplished. A charter has been already procured, and the business of securing subscriptions placed in the hands of a committee who are now at work. The noblest feature of the enterprise as projected is, that it will be the means of establishing in our midst a public library, to carry its elevating and instructing influences through all time. Let our people take hold of this business energetically and effectively. We owe it to ourselves and to our children. An attractive library and reading room will charm and hold within its better influences, many a youth who would without it be drawn to the haunts of vice. By the investment we make in such an institution, somebody's sons, and perhaps our own, may be saved from the influence of the saloon, the theater or the gambling house.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD.—The inconveniences of the present severe weather are felt in many ways, among the most annoying is the bursting of water pipes. This is particularly the case when the water is carried to the upper stories of dwellings and workshops, and it behooves all to be extremely careful to turn the water off at night, and use such other precautions as prudence and common sense dictate, if they would escape damage to their property, and annoyance to themselves. The city authorities, too, must be on the alert to repair the bursting of the "water mains" and attachments likely to result from the intense cold. The cellar of the premises occupied by Mr. Samuel Cooper, in the Diamond, was yesterday morning flooded by the bursting of a water pipe, and Mr. Cooper's stock of sugar damaged to the extent of $1,500. The Vigilant Engine Company was promptly on the ground and pumped the water out. By the way these fellows are always ready on such occasions. We noticed one some weeks since pumping out the water in the tunnel near High and Wylie. A large job, minus the lake. It took but a short time to pump it dry enough for the workmen to proceed with their labors.

SIXTH WARD.—A meeting of the enrolled citizens of this ward was held on Thursday evening last, when the announcement that the election held that day for the purpose of eliciting the opinion of the public whether a tax should be levied by the School Board for the purpose of raising funds to pay volunteers, was carried largely in favor of the tax, was received with satisfaction. It is hereby made the duty of the various committees of conference named in this action at the polls of any ward, men liable to draft must at once determine to raise a consultable portion of the amount necessary by voluntary contribution. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and an opportunity will be afforded to others to share in this worthy enterprise. A meeting will be held this evening in the School House, and every night next week, for the purpose of perfecting the machinery, and receiving subscriptions. Every enrolled man owes it to himself and to his family, as well as to the county, that he should be found right on this matter. The Sixth has always heretofore been prompt to fill her quota, and should not be behind the foremost on this occasion.

ARRIVED AT HOME.—The reader will remember that some weeks since an accident occurred on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad near Hudson, Ohio, by which a number of lives were lost, and many persons severely injured. Among those injured was Father Luke, Superior of the Catholic Monastery situated on the hill overlooking Birmingham. The Reverend gentleman was not only badly injured by the concussion in the general smash up of the cars, but was also severely burned by the fire which occurred from the upsetting of a heated stove. He was taken to the depot at Hudson still yesterday, when he was brought to this city and conveyed to the monastery. All the wounds are considered out of danger, it will be some time before he will be able to discharge the duties of his station, which, for the present, devolve upon Father Martin. The Reverend gentleman speaks in the highest terms of the kind attentions received at the hands of the people of Hudson during his painful and protracted sufferings.

DEATH OF WILLIAM RIBBLETT.—Wm. Ribblett, the brakesman who was so severely injured by the late explosion of Engine No. 43, on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Monday last, died of his injuries on Wednesday night. He was removed to his residence in Conemaugh, by a special train, and every attention was paid to him, but without avail. His death was caused by injuries to the head. The conductor, Mr. Good, who was also badly injured at the time, is reported to be getting along favorably, and will doubtless recover. Patrick Doran, the engineer, although still confined to his room from the effects of injuries to his eyes from a scald, will be about again in day or two. The others who were slightly injured have entirely recovered.

THE DRAFT.—The Provost Marshals of the 22d and 23d Districts have received the correct quotas under the call of December 19th, for three hundred thousand men. The quotas are based upon the enrollment as corrected up to the 1st inst., and embrace all the credits for troops raised up to that date. The quotas of the sub-districts will be announced on the first of February. Persons claiming exemption on account of permanent physical disability, silenage, over age or non-residence, can present their claims until the 31st inst. It is important that all such cases should be acted upon before the commencement of the draft.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. Wilson McCandless.

On Friday, the jury in the case of William Pierce, on trial for perjury, rendered a verdict of guilty.

There being no other cases ready for trial, the jurors in attendance were discharged.

Mr. Marshall, the young American whose skill on skates is mentioned as having attracted the attention of the Court of France, particularly of the Emperor, was formerly a resident of Boston. He is now pursuing art studies in Paris.

Brigadier General Hayes, Member of Congress, elect from the Second District of Ohio, is at present at home, in Cincinnati, on a brief furlough.

Importance of Rest.

In his excellent Herald of Health, Dr. Trall thus sagely advises rest: "How much has been written about water, air, food, exercise, dress and other hygienic materials and influences, and how little about rest! As a remedial measure, rest is of vastly more importance than has been generally supposed. As a therapeutic means its place is at the head of the hygienic materia medica. Very little skill, comparatively, is required for a practitioners of the Hygeio-Therapeutic school to know when to do something and what to do. But a vastly greater fund of profesional knowledge is required to know when and how to let the patient alone. One half the world is drugged to death when sick, and the half the remainder is fretted to death. We have frequently saved life by standing between the patients and their friends. The world has got a bad fashion of making a terrible ado, keeping up a constant consternation, nursing and fussing continually, while anxious relatives, sympathizing friends, mysteriously gibbering doctors, meddlesome nurses, and whispering watchers, add their mite of mighty influence to the wrong side, and all because somebody is sick and needs rest. And the whole mischief is traceable to a false dogma in medical science in relation to the nature of disease. The authors teach that disease is an entity, a thing which travels about, pervades the air, penetrates dwellings, and finally attacks us; and this absurd phantom is easily transmogrified by the ignorant and unthinking multitude into something so logous to a witch, a ghost, a goblin, spook, fiend or demon, which nothing but the doctor's poisons, dealt out by the doctor's own hand or pen, can assuage, pacify, eradicate, exorcise, kill or cure. These charms, incantations and amulets of the ancients were not more silly, and the necromancy and pow-wows of the Indian tribes of the present day are not more ridiculous, and they are predicated on precisely the same false notions of the nature of disease,) than are the dosing and drugging, and slopping and stuffing and watching and fretting of the regular physicians of to-day and the patrons and nurses of their school. Nine out of ten of all the maladies of all the people of the world would get well in a few hours, or days, if left to themselves, with no other appliances than such as instinct would suggest and common sense employ. Yet in nine cases out of the ten the doctor is called, and if he be a drugopathic doctor, one-half his patients are in danger of a protracted illness, and one-half of these are sure of a ruined constitution, not because of the disease, but be-cause-quence of the drugs. When we visit a patient in the country, our greatest difficulty is to keep the friends quiet, when nothing but let-alone-ativeness is needed. All are willing to do something; every one is anxious to lend a helping hand; and people generally estimate a physician's knowledge and skill by the extent or variety of his prescriptions. How can we understand the quietly-working, yet efficient remedial resources of nature when undisturbed."

Robert Heller, New York:—What you make so great an effort to disprove has never been asserted. You and your brother Bernard, who signed a card, for our own benefit, have said too many good things about the Decker Pianos to represent them as humbugs. Pittsburgh. For a Wizard, as you pretend to be, your Card against me is, indeed, a very poor effort of making the people see what they can not see, and your magic power seems to be "at a very low ebb." In regard to those, to whom we pointed as humbugs, we unanswerably proved that although they may figure in New York as piano players and organ grinders, if they are to be stretched from there to Pittsburgh, they will prove to be "so awfully thin" that even a magician, *incomparably superior* to you, will not be able to make a show of them. This comparison of Arcona Cupidans, Specific Ministrels, &c., and the CORPS DE BALLET in a splendid bill TO-NIGHT, concluding with the Comic Pantomime of

MAD AS A MARCH HARE.

Ruqbody (a Clown).....Mr. Smythe

Friday eve ing, Jan'y 27th, Benefit of Mdlle GALETTI.

Look out for another New Company. Ja28-1f

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

STILL IN THE ASCENDANT!

BOYD,
CLIFFORD,
KNOCHS,
HOLMES,
GALLAGHER,
SOOLEY,
DONNELLY,

Miss JENNIE ALLEN and DONNELLY'S

Superb Ballet Troupe.

Will appear every night. Prices same as before.

MASONIC HALL.

By General Request.

SIGNOR MUZIO takes great pleasure to announce that BY REQUEST of many influential ci zens of Pittsburgh

L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

The world renowned Pianist and Composer, will, on his way to New York, return for a most successful tour through the Western cities, give

ONE GRAND CONCERT,

ON MONDAY EVENING, January 30th, 1865.

When an entire new programme will be performed. Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by

Miss LUCY SIMONDS,

The young and talented Vocalist.

Signor ARDITI, Violinist,

The favorite Baritone, of the Italian Opera, from the Academies of Music, New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

Musical Director and Conductor.....Signor MUZIO.

Admission $1.00 No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Ticket office open, commencing FRIDAY, January 27th, at C. Meller's Music Store. All orders from the country enclosing the amount for the number of seats required will be promptly attended to by C. C. Meller.

Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Ja28-1t

MASONIC HALL.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 26th, 27th and 28th.

MORRIS & WILSON'S MINSTRELS, Brass Band, Amer can Opera and Burlesque Old Folks'

CONCERT TROUPE.

For further particulars see Posters and Programmes. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock

Admission 50 cts. Children 25 cts.

C. A. MORRIS, Manager.
W. A. ABBOTT, Agent. Ja25-1w

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

166 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or at my dwelling on the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. ja26-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD,

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Engagement for a few nights only of the celebrated Artiste,

VESTVALI. VESTVALI.
VESTVALI. VESTVALI.

Who will appear in her great part of ANGELO, as performed by her in all the principal cities of the Union.

New Scenery—Thrilling Effects—New Dresses—New Music, and a complete cast of characters.

THIS EVENING, John Brougham's thrilling Spectacular drama, in five acts, entitled

BELPHEGOR, OR THE MOUNTEBANK OF PARIS.

Angelo.....Mlle Vestvali.
Song.....Fannie Burt

To conclude with the Nautical Drama of

BEN, THE BOATSWAIN.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.

Commences at 8 p. m.

Last week of the great

Mdlle GALLETI.

The best Danseuse in the world. The great Denble Company of Acrobats Comedians, Specialties, Minstrels, &c., and the CORPS DE BALLET in a splendid bill TO-NIGHT, concluding with the Comic Pantomime of

MAD AS A MARCH HARE.

Ruqbody (a Clown).....Mr. Smythe

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Look out for another New Company. Ja23-1f

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Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

STILL IN THE ASCENDANT!

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CLIFFORD,
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HOLMES,
GALLAGHER,
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JAMES THACKREY,

166 Pennsylvania avenue.

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for

PHOTOGRAPHING,

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., [illegible] where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

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de12-6m 58 Liberty street, New York city.

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MICROSCOPE AND TELESCOPE

RECOMMENDED.

The most extraordinary

OPTICAL APARATUS.

Ever invented. It consists of an ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE, ten mile range, and will show Mountains and Craters in the Moon, with movable darkglass, for viewing Solar Eclipses and spots on the Sun's Disc; additional tube forming a beautiful Microscope, with two powers, highest magnifying 2 times; all complete in case, containing also half a dozen objects; circular well glass for objects in water; a box for aquatic subjects or living insects, and a pocket magnifier for collecting objects. Made and sold by

GEO. S. STRAW,
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 135 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, &c., of Ohio, Maryland, Wisconsin, Texas, Virginia, New York, Louisiana, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri.

Special attention given to procuring Charters for Coal Mines, Companies in West Virginia. The privileges under the laws of this State are very liberal, and charters can be obtained in a few days after the application is filed in the proper office. ja20-1y ROBERT ARTHURS.

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SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

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ATTORNEYS,

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States Government.

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Correspondence solicited from all parties

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, and all other claims attended to.

Special attention given to the collection of loss of horses. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.

No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.

GILBERT M. McMASTER,
oct22-1y JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

H. C. MACKRELL, R. A. JOHNSON

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties and pensions will be collected in addition to twenty days' pay.

Office: No. 89 Grant street,

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Call with Discharge and two witnesses. ja7

IND. H. HAMPTON. W. H. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

No. 93 DIAMOND STREET

mr25 PITTSBURGH, PA

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE,—

CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor.

CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. Bills

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be supplied with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad. H. KLEINMAN

McK'sport, September 1865-1

MEDICAL

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY

an22-1y.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

No 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS., offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sonodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood, &c. de

CHAS. H. SUPER,

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Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,

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se7 PITTSBURGH

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street.

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

ap24-1y

600 BBLS. No. 1 SALT,

200 Pieces

CANVASSED DRIED BEEF,

2,000 Pieces

PLAIN HAMS,

In store, and for sale by

COOK, PETTIT & CO.

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rom $3 50 to $50 each at G. E. SHAW'S

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

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No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

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BOOTS AND SHOES

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS,

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,

132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

ELLERY, BARTLETT,

AND

APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.

For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

MARVIN'S

SUPERIOR CRACKERS,

AND GINGER SNAPS.

No. 64 Fourth street,

no15

FOR SALE OR RENT

FARM

FOR SALE.

The undersigned, Executor of Brintnel Robbins, deceased will offer at public outcry, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1865, that tract of excellent farming land known as the ROBBINS MILL FARM, situate about three miles south-west of Greensburg, in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, adjoining lands of Jacob Vandyke, George Baker and others. This property contains about

232 ACRES,

of which fifty acres is excellent timber, and twenty-five acres creek bottom, well adapted for meadow. Also, an abundance of Coal and Limestone. The improvements are two Log Houses, a Log Barn, and other out-buildings. Also, a good Apple Orchard.

Terms made known on day of sale. Title indisputable.

Ja27-6t MOSES ROBBINS, Executor.

FOR SALE—

THE TWO BRICK DWELLINGS,

Situated on the north side of the Diamond, Allegheny, adjoining the Allegheny Trust Co.'s office, three stories high, with flaked mastic tile tory basement. For price and terms inquire of

R. S. SMITH,

ja27-1f at the office of the Union Banking Co.

FOR SALE—

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 66, Boyle street, Third Ward, Allegheny, containing five rooms. The lot is 21 feet 8 in front by 90 feet deep, to a 20 feet alley. Also, a lot adjoining the above, 24 feet 3 in. front by 90 feet deep. For further particulars inquire on the premises. ja26-3t

$5,000.

Flushing Valley Steam Flouring and Saw Mill for sale.

This well known business stand, situate in Flushing valley, Belmont county, Ohio, is miles West of St. Clairsville, and 20 from Wheeling, is now offered for sale. There are three run of stone, with the necessary machinery, three dwelling houses, stable, 11 acres of land, with 4 acres of coal, fruit, &c., all in good order. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
ja25 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE—

A spacious house and grounds in Allegheny city, (second bank). Also, a Country Seat, with ten acres or more, a short distance from the city—highly improved grounds, new and commodious buildings and furnished if desirable. Inquire of

W. S. HASSELL,
ja26 2w cor. Hand and Liberty sts., 2d fl. or.

HOUSE FOR SALE—

In the borough of Lawrenceville, within a short distance of the "Toll Gate. Three two story Brick Dwellings situated on the Greensburg Pike and several other small ones, forming a block of buildings, extending from the Greensburg Pike to Butler street. This property is a desirable investment, and now rents for $1,200 per annum. Price $10,000. Apply to

B. McLAIN,
ja27 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 21st day of January, A. D. 1865, the undersigned will expose to sale, on the 16th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the premises, in Elizabeth township, all that certain tract of land belonging to the estate of Elizabeth Miller, late of said county of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of lands of Rockel Job and heirs of William Patterson, south 85½ degrees, east 85 perches, to a post; thence by lands of Henry Ehrt, south 4½ degrees, west 29 perches, to a post; thence by lands of Jacob Miller, north 85½ degrees, west 85 perches, to a post; thence south 4½ degrees, east 28 perches, to the west oak at the place of beginning; containing one acre and one hundred and fifty-five perches, being the same tract of ground which John Gamble and Mary, his wife, granted and conveyed unto Elijah Long.

Terms to be made known the day of the sale.

JOHN MILLER, Executor of, deceased,
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
ja26 3w Attys for Administrators.

FOR SALE—

A MAGNIFICENT DWELLING HOUSE,

Beautifully and fashionably located, on Stockton avenue, (second bank,) near Federal street, Allegheny city,

Containing Eighteen Rooms,

with all the modern improvements, such as gas, bath hot and cold water, marble wash stands and mantle pieces. The lot is 52 feet front, running back 200 feet to Water street. There is a front on Water street of the same a large brick carriage house and stable.

Possession can be given immediately, if required. Apply to JAMES W. ARNOTT,

ja25-1m No. 37 Fifth st reet, Pittsburgh.

A FIRST CLASS DWELLING

FOR SALE,

That handsomely finished and substantially built

Double Two Story Brick House,

On a lot 56 feet front by 174 deep, to a fifty feet street, situate on that part of the

Second Bank in Allegheny City,

known as Fairmount street, in a range with the residences of Messrs. Lacock, Bakewell and Shaler. The house contains all the modern arrangements for commodious living, gas and water, marble mantels, &c., and has a carriage house and stable, and is provided with grapes and ornamental shrubbery.

Possession on April 1st.

Adjoining the above is a fine building lot on North Canal street, which will be sold with the first named.

Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker and Insurance Agent, 79 Fourth st., (Burke's Building) ja25

FOR SALE

On account of ill health, the

Good Will, Lease, Fixtures and Stock

of the

DRUG STORE,

Corner Fourth and Market streets.

The location is good, the Store neatly fitted up, and the trade well established. The remainder of 1864 exceeded $18,000 in cash receipts. No better investment can be offered.

Enquire on the premises.

ja10 1f JAMES McGAHAN.

EMMET HOTEL

FOR SALE.

This old stand, in Allegheny city, corner of Federal street and Isabella is offered for sale, either with or without the furniture and appliances.

The Lot is 44 feet on Federal street by 100 feet on Isabella. The Buildings all substantial, and recently fitted up in good order. Apply to

WINGFIELD SWEENY,

On the premises, or to

ROBB & McCONNELL,

ja30-2w Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—

AN OIL LOT,

In the town of Glasgow, at Smith's Ferry, 80 by about 150 feet. Three comfortable dwellings and an unfinished one, upon the premises. Also, the frost chest, with boring tools, and sheds, &c. Price very low.

Inquire of

N. NELSON, Esq.,
Fifth street, near Grant.

FOR SALE—

A two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, containing six rooms, with gas and stable, and lot on Fifth south avenue. First Ward, Allegheny city. Lot 27 feet front by 160 feet deep, with a fine assortment of Shrubbery and choice trees. Gas and water through the house. For further information, as to terms, &c., enquire on the premises.

R. M. BOLES.

ja24-1f

TO LET—

A comfortable two story BRICK DWELLING, situated on O'Hara street, containing six rooms with finished garret. Enquire of

R. H. KING,
ja26 No. 211 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—

Six 8-4 acre Lots and one eight-acre Lot, with a good young Orchard on it, all fruit bearing trees, on that beyond Wilkinsburg. These lots all front on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and there is to be a Station on or near them. Those wishing to make the above lots very desirable for country residences. For further

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Garket street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell market rates—
U. S. 7 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. au10

Finance and Trade.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY GLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.

The stock market has undergone no especial change since our last report. Curtin, 12¼@14; Caldwell, 6¼@6¾; Dalzell, 8¾@9; Eldorado, 1¾ @1½; Keystone, 2¼@3; Maple Shade, 24½@25 St. Nicholas, 4. Gold closed at 214.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. McCLEAN, PRES. | R. PATRICK, V. PRES.
S. V. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11¼ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 27, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. Certificates	97 00	
Allegheny scrip 5s		30 00
Connellsville 6s	82 00	85 50
Bloomsburg Scrip (contract)		62 00
Butler county 6s	70 00	
Allegheny Gas		37 00
Monongahela Navigation Co		60 00
Allegheny Valley R. R		12 00
Connellsville Interest	12 50	
Pitts. & Steubenville Railroad Co.		8 75
Exchange Bank	75 00	
Ohio Bank	85 00	86 00
Bank of Pittsburgh		70 50
Merchants' & Manufacturers'		79 50
Dalzell		8 75
Columbia Oil		80 00
Warren and Venango		110 00
Fleming and Blood Farm		4 00
Phillips		4 50
Pittsburgh & Cherry Run		1 75
Federal	95 00	
Ritchie		1 15
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run		1 05
Cherry Run Central		2 12½
Duck Creek		25 00
Cherry Run and Pit Hole		1 12½
Ohio Valley		1 50
Eldorado		1 87½
Merchants'		60
Stella		85

SALES AFTER BOARD YESTERDAY.

15 shares Citizens Bank 85 00
100 " Cherry Run at 1 Pittsburgh 2 00
140 " Connellsville R R 12 00
600 " McAboy 1 00
4500 5.20s 108 50

FRIDAY EVENING, January 27.

The telegraphic announcement yesterday morning of the heavy robbery of the Crawford County Bank, produced a good deal of consternation among our brokers and storeke pers. The notes of this bank are so widely circulated that one can scarcely receive a package of bills without containing more or less of these notes; and, besides, there have been reports of late prejudicial to the character of the banks and consequently its issue was not regarded a. the safest. However erroneous these reports may be, we consider it a good time for the bank to withdraw its old circulation, because it is tainted more or less with public distrust. There is an abundance of paper currency issued by unquestionably sound banks, including the National notes, without being under the necessity of receiving the doubtful issues of banks which have been looked upon for years with suspicion. In reference to the robbery of $150,000, we are informed that Messrs. R. Patrick & Co., received to-day a dispatch signed by the Cashier of the Crawford County Bank which states that the Bank has recovered all but $20,000 of the bonds. This will be gratifying news to the holders of the bills of that Bank.

—The oil stock market continues excited and prices of the *live* stocks are generally advancing. Those companies which are not favorably affected now, are such as from mismanagement or bad location have got to be in such bad repute that no one is willing to risk an investment, and they changed hands only among those already interested.

—We referred yesterday to the United States, of New York, as having probably an interest in a new article in Pit Hole Creek. This morning the stock sold in New York at 3i, and immediately after was held at 34.

—One of the evil effects of the small capitals of some of the oil companies is the necessity for a full organization as to officers, without the means of paying men for giving their whole time to the service of the Company. Hence we find the Secretary to be frequently a person who has other duties to attend to, and for a mere nominal consideration undertakes the charge of the transfer books, &c. Holders and brokers are consequently often compelled to make many calls without finding him in or at leisure to attend to them, or perhaps absent from town, and meantime sales are lost, money tied up and other inconveniences suffered. If the expense is too great for one Company, let several combine and employ one man to act for all, and require him to keep his office constantly open during business hours.

—The Board of Brokers of Philadelphia have adopted a resolution that the reporters of the press shall not be permitted to report the sales of stocks occurring after those printed on the regular printed lists, which come from the printer about three o'clock. The *Press* says there are many important sales after this hour, which will, therefore, not see the light, and the outside operator in stocks will not be able to accurately learn the state of the market to guide his operations.

—There was a big crowd on 'Change this evening. Nearly all the seats were filled, and the People's Stock Exchange presented a lively scene. Stocks were on the rampage. Sales were so numerous that ere one-third of the list was called, nine o'clock came, and it was ten before closing. The heaviest transactions, as will be seen, were in Pit Hole. The large purchasers at the previous sale were present, and followed up the market, until the sales reached some 7,000 shares. Rose is held very firm, and was not brought out by the highest offer ever made for the stock—$1 75; Cherry Run Central sold up to $2 00; Ritchie is on the advance, and there is a general awakening of all the sound stocks on the list. We present below the sales of the evening:

200	Cherry Run Central		$2 60
100	Cherry Run and Blood Farm		99
300	do	do	98
100	do	do	1 00
1500	Cherry Run and Pittsburgh		1 00
200	do	do	1 75
200	do	do	1 74
200	do	do	1 75
200	do	do	1 75
200	do	do	1 75
100	do	do	1 75
200	do	do	1 75
200	do	do	1 75
200	do	do	1 75
500	Cherry Run and Pit Hole		1 10
200	do	do	1 10
240	do	do	1 12½
200	do	do	1 12½
100	do	do	1 12½
200	do	do	1 10
200	do	do	1 11
200	do	do	1 10
200	do	do	1 08
200	do	do	1 08
200	do	do	1 08
600	Cherry Run &	Hole	1 08
100	do.	do.	1 08
1400	do.	do.	1 08
800	do.	do.	1 08
1000	do.	do.	1 07½
100	do.	do.	1 08
200	do.	do.	1 08
200	do.	do.	1 08
200	do.	do.	1 07
200	do.	do.	1 07
200	do.	do.	1 07
50	Merchants		55
100	Ohio Valley		1 50
100	Oil Creek & Cherry Run		3 75
200	do.	do.	4 00
200	do.	do.	3 90
100	do.	do.	3 95
1200	Ritchie		1 10
100	Tar, Story & Cherry Run		1 03
200	do.	do.	1 04
200	do.		1 04
100	do.		1 04
250	do.		1 05
100	do.		1 05
200	do.		1 05
2400	do.		1 10
200	do.		1 10

The list will be called to-night at half-past seven o'clock precisely, instead of eight o'clock as formerly.

—The Revenue Commissioner, J. J. Lewis, has just issued a revenue decision respecting stamps on oil leases, which at this time is of much importance. There are many farms which are leased upon "shares," and it is, of course, impossible to determine at a given date what the farm will produce for the ensuing year. In such cases, the rental value must be estimated according to the quantity and value of the products. The Commissioner says:

"If the land has been worked before the lease is made, or if the original lessee in such case transfers or assigns his lease, or a portion or individual interest in it, the collector will, in such case, have some reliable data to start upon, but in all such cases he should estimate from the best information he can get, the probable average rental value; and, of course, in doing this he will have regard to his own knowledge of the premises, the information derived from the parties and others, and the stipulations of the lease; and if the rent is payable in oil, the average market value of the oil will enter in the calculation, and in cases where he is in doubt, he will, of course, receive such instructions as may be desired from this office. Such leases, whether of oil, coal or mineral lands, are held to be subject to stamp duty as leases, and a stamp, as an agreement or contract, is, of course, insufficient."

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday, January 28, 1865. }

Business continues dull in all its various departments; buyers are awaiting for lower prices; sellers, however, are not disposed to give way of course it is not their interest to do so, and will hold out as long as possible. The receipts will hold out as long as possible. The receipts of produce continue limited. The demand was of a similar description. The continued suspension, together with the present cold weather, has proved a serious drawback in trade generally; the receipts being confined to what arrives by rail and wagon. On the landing business was inactive; tonnage was plenty. The river continues closed, and from present appearances is likely to remain so, at least, for some time. Among the first boats that will take their departure may be noted the following: Olive, for St. Louis, has her cargo on board; she will move off just as soon as the ice will permit—for which event Captain Andrews is waiting patiently. The Columbia will load in turn for that port. The packet Argonaut No. 2 will move off for Cincinnati, water and ice permitting. The Pilgrim is the Nashville packet, subject to the same contingencies. Below will be found the sales that can be under our notice:

LEATHER—The market was steady but not very active. The sales were limited, at the following prices: Red Side, 44@46c; Oak do, 52c; Harness, 50@52c; Country Calf, $1 75@2 00.

HIDES—The market was not very active. Of Dry Flint the market was bare. Sales of Green Salted at 12c; Butchers', 9@10c ₰ lb.

EGGS—The market was inactive, the rates being high for speculation. We quote nominally at 33@34c.

VENISON—The receipts are increasing. We note a fair demand. Saddles ranged at 25@30c ₰ lb.

BUTTER—The market has exhibited no change for some days past. The supply about keeps pace with the demand. Sales of 5 bbls roll at 45c; 2 dc choice at 46c. Keg was held at 41@42c.

LARD OIL—The market was steady, but not very active. Prices have undergone no change. Sales of 25 bbls No. 1 at $2 05@2 06.

LARD—The market was not active, prices ranging from 23½ to 24c. Sales of 10 tcs at the latter figure.

FLOUR—The market was not very active yesterday. The sales made were only in a small way to meet the wants of the local trade. Prices are tending downward. The supply in the market at present is not large, the receipts being confined to 225 bbls that are received by rail, with a few wagon lots. Among the sales were the following: 50 bbls Extra Family, white wheat, $10 75@11 00; 50 do, spring wheat—not a favorite brand—at $10 25; 50 bbls do at $10 50; 50 bbls white wheat at $10 75@10 90, and 75 bbls choice at $10 80@10 85.

BACON—The market was not very active. The sales made were for local purposes. Among them were—Shoulders, 3,000 lbs, at 20½@21c; sides, 2,000 lbs, at 22c; Sugar Cured Hams, 1,000 lbs, at 24c.

OATS—The market has a drooping tendency. We note sales of 1,500 bush, from store, at 85c. Sales from store at 90c.

CORN—The market was firm, with a good demand. Sales two cars car, at depot, at $1 39; 1 do, from store, at $1 40.

WHEAT—We have no change to notice. Prices were nominal.

ONIONS—The trade in the market has been largely reduced. Sales 25 bush at $3 ₰ bushel, from store.

POTATOES—We have nothing new to note. Sales 30 bush at $2 75.

HAY—The market continues steady. Sales of 8 tons baled, at depot, at $38 00; sales 15 loads at $42 00@48 00.

DRIED FRUITS—There was a fair demand for the various descriptions, at the following prices: Apples, 12@13c, cherries, with pits, 15c; peaches, quarters, 28c; halves, 33c; pared, 43c per lb. Potatoes—The supply of good potatoes in the market is very light; prices vary from $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

IRON BEER—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales in a regular way at 22c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday, January 28, 1865. }

Business in the oil way continues inactive, dealers manifesting but little disposition to operate in either Crude or Refined. Prices were nominally the same as for some days past, notwithstanding the low prices in the East. Take the prices demanded in Pittsburgh, compare them with the prices in New York, and the difference is so trifling that no margin for shipment is perceptible. The stock of oil in the leading cities is said to be very limited. So far as this city is concerned the stock is very low. It will continue so until navigation is resumed on the Allegheny river. When that event will take place remains to be seen. Our latest reports from Oil City and the wells represent a steady market with a good demand, buyers being numerous and money plenty. The amount of oil to be forwarded when the river opens will be very large. The stock of Crude in our market has been reduced down to a small amount. There seems, however, to be a few barrels left. The rates for Crude were 37@42½c without and with packages. Refined not very active. Former prices were maintained. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

CRUDE OIL—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. Sales 164 bbls, taken from the yard, at 41c, packages included; 55 bbls at 42c, packages included; 100 bbls at 42c, packages included.

REFINED OIL—The demand was limited, the principal inquiry being on Western account. Sales 100 bbls at 65c; 50 do at 62½c. Bonded oil was quiet and prices unchanged. The stock of refined on the market at this time is very limited.

BENZOLE—The market was steady but not very active. Prices ranged from 20@40c for bonded and free.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

W McKeown, 50 bbls refined for Cobaby Pa.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday, January 28, 1865. }

The market during the week was dull in all its various phases, dealers confining their purchases to lots for immediate use. Prices were in favor of buyers. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

200 Tons Grey Frogs Anthracite, Red short ..... $55—cash
50 Tons Grey Frogs Anthracite, Red short ..... 55—cash
500 Tons Mottled Anthracite, Red ..... p. t.
20 Tons Anthracite No. 1 ..... 63—cash
30 Tons Anthracite No. 1, favorite brand ..... 65—cash

SALES HANGING ROCK IRON, PER TON.

60 Tons H. R. Foundry ..... $75—cash & 4 mo.

BLOOMS—We did not hear of a single transaction. Prices were nominal at $150.

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH Jan. 28, 1865.

The market during the week was active, with a limited demand. Prices have advanced. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$23 00
I-X—10x14	27 50
I C—12x12	23 50
I-X—12x12	28 00
I C—14x20	24 00
I-X—14x20	28 50
I—Roofing	25 00
I-X—Roofing	27 00

BLOCK TIN ₰ lb.

Block Tin	68c | Bar 70c
Zinc Sheets	30c | Spelter Slabs 25c

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at the following:

Braziers ₰ lb	65 cash.
Far and Boat, ₰ lb	60 cash.
Ingot, ₰ lb, cash	24@58
Copper Bottoms	70
Brass Kettles, 5 ₰ ct. off for cash	50

New York Dry Goods Trade.

The market is in a very unsettled state. The large decline in the prices of gold and cotton with an anticipation of further decline, owing to the large supplies of cotton liberated by General Sherman in Savannah and the neighborhood, which will come East, has produced a great decline in the prices of goods, with a limited demand, dealers only buying for immediate wants. Prints have gone down 3@4c a yard, and still have a downward tendency. Cotton has fallen over 20c a pound, and spinners have to reduce the price of goods accordingly.

Brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings are in very limited supply, yet the demand is so light that prices have declined. Stripes are dull, at a decline. Ticks are quiet, with a small stock. Denims scarce and steady, at a small decline. Canton flannels are lower. Woolen goods are also lower, with a light business. Spring delaines are accumulating in market, prices favor the buyer; fancy cassimeres are also increasing in stock; prices are weak; buyers are few; holders are unwilling to yield in price. There is a good assortment of desirable styles, but dealers expect a concession, and hold off. Beavers are limited in supply, and the demand is limited. Shawls have declined in price, with a fair demand. Blankets and flannels are inactive. Foreign goods sell only in small quantities. The stocks are small. The fall in gold has induced more activity, as purchases are in part regulated by gold, many importers selling only for gold prices. The goods mostly inquired for are for men's use, silks being inactive. The receipts are very insignificant, and the lightness of the stocks renders owners firm. The value of woolen fabrics imported last week was only $107,015; of cotton, $61,426; and of silk, $51,710.—*Independent.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, O & B, 2 cars iron; A Moore, 200 bags wheat; Johnson, T & Co, 8 cars bricks; C Lee, 46 sacks oats; J Caldwell, 32 do wheat; S Irwin, 10 pkgs mdse; McMath, 3 do do; D Arlheim, 6 pkgs mdse; Graff & R, 10 bgs flack seed, 7 bags beans; W H Kirkpatrick, 16 bags flaxseed.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—D Wallace, 1 car wheat; J. Wood & Son, 8 cars metal; Col Cross, 252 sacks oats.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—L H Voigt, 25 oxs cheese; Potter & S, 15 do do; A Framzell, 14 bxs mdse; Thos Ball, 531 sacks malt; F C Jenkins, 10 bbls beans; J J Daily, 15 pkgs mdse; W H Garrard, 106 sks barley; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co, 1 lot w paper; Sheffin & Co, 15 kegs tobacco; Murtland & C, 4 do do, 12 bbls do; J Glacer, 5 bbls apples.

New York Petroleum Market—Weekly Review.

Saturday, January 28, 1865.

The market for all kinds ruled exceedingly dull and heavy on Saturday, when the business was confined to small lots at a reduction of 1@2c. per gallon. On Monday the market opened dull, but in view of the large decline of Gold, holders were compelled to grant a further material concession, when Crude sold on the spot and for all next month at 45c., and Refined, in bond, at 63@64c., which resulted in a fair business in the latter, for export, on the basis of 65 cents. Free was dull and almost nominal. Yesterday, the market presented no new features, the demand was moderate, and the transactions only fair, at about Monday's prices. The sales for the three days comprise 2,600 bbls Crude, 40@47 gravity, on the spot, at 45@49 cents, mainly at 45, the market closing steady at 46@47½c; 500 bbls, deliverable the 31st January, 46½@00 do for all next month, 44@46, S. O., nearly all at 45; 1,000 do, deliverable from 10th February to 10th March, 45, B. O.; 6,000 do refined, in bond, on the spot, for export, 63@65 for prime Light Straw to White, nearly all the inside figure, closing steady at 63@63½; 1,000 do for all next month, 65, S. O.; 2,500 do free, 91@92 for Light Straw to White 85@86½ for prime White, closing quiet at 81½@82; 50 bbls refined Naphta, 64 gravity, 65; 100 do, 66@67 gravity, 52, in bond, and 30 do, 77 gravity, in Philadelphia, 45, free; prime White and sweet do, 60@63 gravity, may be quoted 57—58c.

Received at New York since 1st January—

	bbls.		bbls.
1864	25,079	1865	35,063

Exported same time—	1865	1864.
From New York	galls. 826,926	1,075,470
Other ports	" 88,568	220,876
Total	galls. 415,489	4,896,345
Same time 1863	galls. 1,556,604	

PETROLEUM EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS.

FROM JANUARY 1, 1865, TO JANUARY 24, 1865.

1865		Pre-viously	Same Time
	3 days.	1865	1864
To Liverpool	galls	.....	93,642
London		.....	136,815
Glasgow, &c		.....	.....
Bristol		.....	.....
Falmouth, E		.....	.....
Grangemouth, E		.....	.....
Cork		.....	280,000
Bowling, E		.....	.....
Havre		.....	.....
Marseilles		.....	119,325
Ostia		.....	.....
Dunkirk		.....	.....
Dieppe		.....	.....
Rouen		.....	.....
Antwerp		153,141	109,392
Bremen		.....	108,513
Amsterdam		.....	27,474
Hamburg		.....	.....
Rotterdam		.....	5,022
Gottenburg		.....	.....
Cronstadt		.....	.....
Cadiz & Malaga		.....	7,948
Tarragona & Alicontа		.....	88
Barcelona		.....	.....
Gibraltar		.....	16,086
Oporto		.....	.....
Palermo		.....	.....
Genoa & Leghorn		.....	44,845
Trieste		.....	.....
Alexandria, Egypt		.....	.....
Lisbon		.....	.....
Canary Islands		.....	.....
Mexico		.....	.....
China and East India		.....	2,200
Africa		.....	.....
Australia	9,924	86,830	.....
Otago, N. Z		.....	.....
Sydney, N. S. W		87,192	5,088
Brazil	6,282	37,494	27,444
Mexico	1,620	11,700	8,300
Cuba	18,145	16,994	19,000
Argentine Republic	3,154	1,700	620
Clesplatine Republic	.....	1,440	2,000
Chile	.....	.....	.....
Peru	.....	.....	62,820
British Honduras	.....	70	.....
British Guiana	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies	2,995	2,355	4,408
Br. N. Am. Colonies	.....	204	5,761
Danish West Indies	858	580	.....
Dutch West Indies	.....	.....	.....
French West Indies	1,448	.....	881
Hayti	880	500	200
Central America	110	.....	.....
Vera Cruz	.....	1,460	2,279
Panama	861	4,265	1,928
Porto Rico	2,102	4,298	2,500
Total	galls. 48,493	278,556	1,075,470
Total exp't since Jan. 1, 1865	galls. 326,986		
Same time 1864			1,556,604

—*Shipping List.*

New York Market—General ReviewW.

[From the Commercial and Shipping List.]

PROVISIONS—A further decline of $1@2 50 ₰ bbl has been established on Pork, with some pressure to sell at the lowest rates in view of the end of a short hog crop. It has been held by a large portion of the operators in the article for some months past, and in the very event of an early peace, prices would materially advance, on the supposition that the South would require more than the North could spare, and we know that there is a fair prospect of such an auspicious result, we see prices tending downward in sympathy with gold and commercial values generally, and that extreme figures seem not to be altogether lest sight of. The sales and receipts during the transactions were 25@37½ bbls—yesterday's yesterday, for prime mess, $37 50@38 for old Mess; 37 50@38 for new Mess closing at the inside prices; $30 50@31 for prime; $35@35 50 for prime mess; $27 50@28 for thin mess; $35 for sour mess. Also 25,000@30,000 for future delivery, at $36@40 50 for new mess in February and March, and $25 75@26 50 for old do during the next thirty days—the inside figures yesterday. Other hog products are also nearly nominal, and lower prices are generally submitted to. Cut meats may be quoted dull at 17@18c for shoulders and 18@22c for hams—latter price for Canvass. Prime lard is 25½@25¾c for city; very dull; sales 600 to 700 boxes, part to arrive, at 19½@20c for Cumberland middles, 20½@20¾c for short rib do, and 19½@19¾c for long cut hams. Dressed hogs have declined to 10½@10¾c for Western and 10½@10¾c for city, according to weights. The lard market is lower and dull, with sales of 3,000 bbls and tcs, closing at 18½@ 23½c for No. 1 prime, including choice kettle rendered at 23½c, now an extreme price. The Beef market rules dull and heavy, though prices are better sustained than hog products, for the reason that they have been less inflated—sales 1,200 bbls at $10@22 50 for mess and $21@23 50 for extra do. In Tierce Beef we hear of no sales, and prices are nominally unchanged. Sausage being made to Great Britain, probably from first hands. Beef Hams are dull at $29@27, with sales of 400 lbs. The market for Butter and Cheese is very dull, and prices are irregular and nominal.

Receipts since our last—

Pork	pkgs	1,908
Beef	pkgs	1,659
Cut Meats	pkgs	1,659
Lard		743

Exports from ist to 24th Jan.—

	1865	1864
Beef	lbs 4,908	8,216
Pork	bbls 2,877	1,624
Cut Meats	lbs 1,000,613	1,000,613
Lard	" 28,654	33,718

COFFEE—The further decline in Gold Saturday and Monday again brought down the gigantic operations in coffee to the same cause. The Darling, from Memphis, was at Evansville yesterday, with 238 bales of cotton. Captain Darling reports a fair trade, and good business, as he is a noted "Ice King." The Glendale was also at Evansville, from Memphis, for Cincinnati, last night.

The Peerless, having been taken by the government, has abandoned her trip to Wheeling, and will leave the Tennessee river to-day, ice and weather permitting.

The Nightingale, Emerald, Nora, Sherman, Fanny Gilbert and Imperial, are still in the Government service, awaiting further orders. The balance of the fleet is being disposed of as fast as their valuable cargoes can be disposed of.

PARKERSBURG, Jan. 25—P. M. *Eds. Com*: River is ten feet and rising, with very heavy ice, Starlight and Onward are ice bound here. No boats arrived to-day.

BEAUTIFUL

PRESENTATION BOOKS

ELEGANTLY BOUND FAMILY BIBLES,

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in all the rich and elegant styles of binding.

1,000 PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, all styles and prices, now in store at the

Metropolitan Gift Book Store,

No. 63 FIFTH STREET.

OPPOSITE CONCERT HALL.

To those who are about making purchases for the Holidays, the GIFT BOOK STORE offers greater inducements than any other store in the State. Especially people residing at a distance, by sending for one of our large descriptive catalogues, can get a complete list of Books, Bibles and Photograph Albums at this establishment. All Book sold at publishers rates, and a

HANDSOME PRESENT,

WORTH FROM 50c TO $100,

GIVEN WITH EACH BOOK SOLD.

The stock of Books, Bibles and Albums now in store is certainly immense. All styles of Family Bibles, ranging in price from $4 50 to $50; all styles of Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books; all styles of Photograph Albums in store, numbering over 1,000, and manufactured by first class houses, from the best materials, and are, without doubt, the

A No. 1 Book of the trade, holding from 12 to 100 pictures, and varying in price from $1 to $50.

The METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE is certainly the place to buy your Holiday Books, as all Books are sold at the lowest publishers' rates, and some handsome present, worth from 50c to $100, accompanies each Book sold. Buy your Books at the

METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE.

and get a gift. Catalogues mailed to any address upon application.

W. L. FOSTER & CO.

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Agents for the purchase and sale of

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Lands and interest on all the streams in this region for sale STRICTLY ON COMMISSION. Maps and plans of the entire Oil Distric. Kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large cities can be consulted, and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.

All business attended to faithfully and promptly.

jan4-6m-eod-TuThdSat

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between JOS. FRICKER and JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 46 Smithfield street, was dissolved on the 3d inst., by mutual consent. All debts due the concern will be collected by John S. Kennedy, and all debts paid on presentation by the same.

JOSEPH FRICKER.
JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Jos. Fricker in the Restaurant business, No. 46 Smithfield street, I will continue the same in all its branches at the above stand. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to the wants of my numerous friends. The house will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and served in a style that I hope cannot fail to please.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 46 Smithfield street.

Jan5-2w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Chatner Hanway, Wm. S. Jackson, S. Harvey Baker, and Josiah S. Phillips, under the firm of Hanway & Co., engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1864. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the firm of Baker, Jackson & Co., and all demands are to be presented to them for payment.

CASTNER HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.

Ja10

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co-partnership, under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., beg leave to state that they are now carrying on the above business, at their car works, Latrobe, Pa., in all its various branches, and are now prepared to fill orders for

FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,

in the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,

for cars, furnished, and all repairs promptly attended to. As they furnish all their own material, (having their own timber, saw-mill and foundry,) and employ a large number of the best workmen, they challenge competition, either in

Price or Durability.

as also in the promptness with which they fill orders for of every kind. Address BAKER, JACKSON & CO., Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.

WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.

Ja10-3m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The business connection of Bollman & Garrison and of Bollman, Garrison & Co., will cease on the 1st instant by sale of the interest of M. L. Bollman and G. W. Bollman.

All settlements will be attended to at the office of the late firms, on Smithfield street.

H. L. BOLLMAN,
A. GARRISON,
GEO. W. BOLLMAN,
JOHN H. RICKETSON.

Pittsburgh January 3, 1865.

In retiring from the above, the subscribers would express thanks to their friends for the patronage given during the long period of their business, and also take pleasure in recommending their successors to the public, with the fullest confidence that every effort and attention will be given to render satisfaction.

H. L. BOLLMAN,
GEO. W. BOLLMAN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDERY.

A. Garrison having purchased the entire foundery property, stock and business of the late firm of Bollman Garrison and Bollman, Garrison & Co., and having associated with him in business John H. Ricketson, the undersigned will continue the business under the name and style of A. Garrison & Co.

A. GARRISON,
JOHN H. RICKETSON.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 3, 1865. jan4-12m

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation.

GEORGE WEYMAN.
M. P. WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and R. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers.

GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN. R. FRANK WEYMAN.

WEYMAN & BRO.,

(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail

Tobacco Manufacturers,

Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield St.,

PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Wilson & McElroy is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, at No. 54 Wood street.

J. G. WILSON.
A. B. McELROY.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 2, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of McElroy, Dickson & Co., for the purpose of continuing the wholesale Dry Goods business, at the old stand, No. 54 Wood street.

SAMUEL P. McELROY.
JAMES DICKSON.
JOHN T. SHANE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 2, 1865. jan4-1m

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated with us in the Banking business Mr. JAMES W. DAVIS, late of Uniontown, Pa.

KRAMER & RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 3d, 1865.

ALLEN KRAMER. EDWARD RAHM. FLORENCE KRAMER
J. W. DAVIS. M. RUNNINGS.

KRAMER & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

No. 35 Bank Block, Fifth Street.

jan3-1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day associated my brother, RICHARD H. HUGHES, with me in the

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE

business, which we will continue at the old stand, No. 107 Market street, under the firm of R. HUGHES & BRO.

JOS. R. HUGHES.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 3, 1865. jan

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DECLINE IN GOLD,

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Being about to make our Spring purchases

WE OFFER AT RETAIL

Our entire stock of new and choice goods at

Wholesale Prices.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth street,

Second, Third and Fourth Stories, Lyon's Building, next to the U. S. Custom House, and Postoffice.

Ja 5

CARPETS.

BRUSSELS,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVETS, (directly imported by ourselves,) TOGETHER WITH THE SAME GRADES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

INGRAINS.

A FULL STOCK, CONSISTING OF THREE-PLIES, EXTRA SUPERFINES, AND THE CHEAPEST CARPET FABRICS MADE.

OIL CLOTHS.

RUGS, WINDOW SHADES, EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, HASSOCKS, DOOR MATS, &c. ALL OF THESE—ALTHOUGH AGAIN ADVANCING—AT PRICES RANGING FROM 25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE MANUFACTURERS FALL PRICES AT

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth street.

de12-1y

H. J. SEIBERT. E. G. WALKER. L. KLAUSER

L. KLAUSER & CO.,

Book and Job Printers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

Corner Fourth and Market streets,

Ja26-tf PITTSBURGH.

KNIT WOOLEN GOODS.

HOODS,

NUBIAS,

BREAKFAST SHAWLS,

SCARFS,

SKATING CAPS, &c.

From New York Auction.

CHEAP.

R. H. PALMER,

84 Wood street.

no29

BARREL FACTORY

FOR SALE.

All the necessary machinery and implements for the manufacture of ONE HUNDRED OIL BARRELS per day. Complete and in good running order.

Inquire of WM. M. SHINN,
No. 137 Fourth street.

Ja26-1m

PIANOS.

TRIUMPHANT

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Steinway's Superior to All Others.

Testimonials from the Most Distinguished Artists.

NEW YORK, December, 1864.

The Piano Forte, GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, manufactured by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, have established for themselves so world-wide a reputation that it is scarcely possible for us to add anything to their just fame.

Having thoroughly tested and tried these instruments personally for years past in public and private, it becomes our pleasant duty to express our candid opinion regarding their unquestioned superiority over any piano of any maker known to us.

Among the chief points of their uniform excellence are: Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound; the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch. This peculiarity is found exclusively